DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 439 979 SO 028 751

TITLE Records of the General Conference (28th, Paris, France, October 25 to November 16, 1995). Volume 1: Resolutions [and] Volume 2: Reports--Programme Commissions, Administrative Commission, Legal Committee.

INSTITUTION United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris (France). General Conference. Cultural Organization, Paris (France). Section for Technical and Vocational Education.

PUB DATE 1996-00-00

NOTE 217p.; Part 3, the 1008 page Proceedings in multiple languages, is available for download from the Web; See http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0010/001086/108623mo.pdf.

AVAILABLE FROM United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris, France. For full text: http://unesdoc.unesco.org.

PUB TYPE Collected Works - Proceedings (021)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC09 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Basic Skills; Comparative Education; Compulsory Education; Foreign Countries; Functional Literacy; *International Cooperation; Multicultural Education; *World Affairs

IDENTIFIERS UNESCO

ABSTRACT

The records of the 28th UNESCO general conference are divided into three parts. The first part contains the resolutions adopted by the UNESCO General Conference and the list of officers of the General Conference and of the Commissions and Committees. The second part contains the reports of the five UNESCO Program Commissions, the Administrative Commission, the joint meeting of the Programme and Administrative Commissions, and the Legal Committee. The third part contains the verbatim records of the plenary meetings, the list of participants, and the list of documents. This document comprises the first two volumes. The 13 sections of the first volume are: (1) "Organization of the Session, Admission of New Member States, Election of Members of the Executive Board and Tribute to its Chairpersons"; (2) "Reports on the Activities of the Organization and Programme Evaluation"; (3) "Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001"; (4) "Programme for 1996-1997"; (5) "Support for Programme Execution"; (6) "Budget"; (7) "General Resolutions"; (8) "Constitutional and Legal Questions"; (9) "Financial Questions"; (10) "Staff Questions"; (11) "Headquarters Questions"; (12) "Methods of Work of the Organization"; and (13) "Twenty-Ninth Session of the General Conference." In the second volume, each of the 5 program commissions, as well as the Administrative Commission, the joint Programme and Administrative Commission, and the Legal Committee, has a report with resolutions and suggested budgetary figures. Items for discussion under each report are also presented. The third volume lists the complete proceedings in 6 different languages. (EH)

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Records of the General Conference

Paris, 25 October to 16 November 1995

Twenty-eighth Session

ED 439 979

Volume 1

Resolutions

SO 028 751

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Records of the General Conference

Twenty-eighth Session Paris, 25 October to 16 November 1995

Volume 1

Resolutions

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Volume 1

Resolutions

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and
Cultural Organization

3 A

Committee (Volume 2);

The volume of *Proceedings*, which contains the verbatim records of plenary meetings, the list of participants and the list of documents (Volume 3).

Note on the numbering of resolutions

The resolutions have been numbered serially. It is recommended that references to resolutions be made in one of the following forms:

In the body of the text:

'Resolution 3.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-eighth session'; or '28 C/Resolution 3.1'.

In passing reference:

'(28 C/Resolution 3.1)' or '(28 C/Res. 3.1)'.

Published in 1996
by the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP
Composed and printed in the workshops of UNESCO, Paris

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I Organization of the session, admission of new Member States, election of Members of the Executive Board and tribute to its Chairperson

0.1 Credentials

0.11 At its first plenary meeting, on 25 October 1995, the General Conference, in accordance with Rules 25 and 27 of its Rules of Procedure, set up a Credentials Committee for the twenty-eighth session consisting of representatives of the following Member States: Barbados, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Germany, Iraq, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia and Uzbekistan.

0.12 On the report of the Credentials Committee or on the reports of the Chairperson specially authorized by the Committee, the General Conference recognized as valid the credentials of:

(a) The delegations of the following Member States:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Andorra
Angola
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Republic of
Iraq
Ireland

Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

(b) The delegations of the following Associate Members:

The Netherlands Antilles
Aruba
Macau

(c) The observers from the following States:

Holy See
United States of America

0.2 Communications received from Member States invoking the provisions of Article IV.C, paragraph 8(c), of the Constitution

At its first, seventh, eleventh, twelfth and fifteenth plenary meetings, held on 25, 28 and 31 October and 2 and 4 November 1995, the General Conference, after considering the recommendations made by the Executive Board at its 146th and 147th sessions on communications received from the Member States in

arrears of contributions invoking the provisions of Article IV.C, paragraph 8(c), of the Constitution, decided, on the recommendation of its General Committee, to permit Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Seychelles, Sudan, Suriname and Venezuela to take part in the voting at the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference, and to grant provisional voting rights to Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Latvia, Liberia, Somalia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

0.3 Adoption of the agenda

At its second plenary meeting, on 25 October 1995, the General Conference, having considered the provisional agenda drawn up by the Executive Board (28 C/1 (prov.) Rev.), adopted that document. At its seventeenth plenary meeting, on 9 November 1995, it decided to add to its agenda item 15.4 (28 C/BUR/14), and at its eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995, item 15.5.

1 Organization of the session

1.1 Opening of the session by the Head of the Delegation of Yemen
1.2 Establishment of the Credentials Committee, and report by the Committee to the General Conference
1.3 Report by the Executive Board on communications received from Member States invoking the provisions of Article IV.C, paragraph 8(c), of the Constitution
1.4 Adoption of the agenda
1.5 Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the General Conference and of the Chairpersons, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteurs of the Commissions and Committees
1.6 Organization of the work of the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference
1.7 Admission to the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference of observers from non-governmental organizations other than those in categories A and B, and recommendations of the Executive Board thereon

2 Medium-Term Strategy

2.1 Consideration of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001

3 Reports on the activities of the Organization, and programme evaluation

3.1 Report by the Director-General on the activities of the Organization in 1992-1993
3.2 Report by the Executive Board on its own activities in 1994-1995

4 Programme and budget

4.1 General consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997
4.2 Methods of preparing the budget and budget estimates for 1996-1997 and budgeting techniques
4.3 Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 1966-1997
4.4 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part I - General Policy and Direction
4.5 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part II - Programme Execution and Services
4.6 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part III - Support for Programme Execution
4.7 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part IV - Management and Administrative Services
4.8 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part V - Maintenance and Security
4.9 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part VI - Capital Expenditure
4.10 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part VII - Anticipated Cost Increases
4.11 Adoption of the Appropriation Resolution for 1996-1997

5 General policy questions

5.1 Effects of structural adjustment programmes on education and training
5.2 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 18, concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

5.3 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 19, concerning the appeal for assistance to Eritrea

5.4 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 20, concerning the appeal for assistance to Ethiopia

5.5 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 21, concerning the appeal for support to Haiti

5.6 Jerusalem and the implementation of 27 C/Resolution 3.8

5.7 Co-operation for the safeguarding of the ecocultural heritage of the historic area of Angkor

5.8 Implementation of decision 9.3, adopted by the Executive Board at its 146th session, concerning the situation of the cultural and architectural heritage and of educational and cultural institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Report by the Director-General

5.9 UNESCO's contribution to improvement of the status of women

5.10 Implementation of 22 C/Resolution 12.2, concerning the implementation of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice

5.11 Implementation of 22 C/Resolution 18.4, concerning UNESCO's contribution to peace and its tasks with respect to the promotion of human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racism

5.12 Implementation of 26 C/Resolution 5.6, concerning the adoption of a declaration on tolerance, and proposals relating to a follow-up plan of action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance

5.13 Implementation of decision 5.2.5, adopted by the Executive Board at its 145th session, concerning follow-up to the World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality (Salamanca, June 1994)

5.14 Proposal for strengthening regional co-operation in higher education in Asia and the Pacific

5.15 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 2.3, concerning the Seville Strategy on biosphere reserves and statutory framework of the International Network of Biosphere Reserves

6 Constitutional and legal questions

6.1[1] Draft amendment to Article II, paragraph 6, and Article IX of the Constitution

6.2 Revision of UNESCO's basic texts for the purpose of removing all sexist language and to ensure the use of neutral terminology and wording

6.3 Suspension of Article 3(1) of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport

6.4 Proposed amendment to the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme, with a view to the use of neutral terminology and wording

6.5 Draft Statutes of the Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific

7 Conventions, recommendations and other international instruments

A. Application of existing instruments

7.1 Initial special reports submitted by Member States on the action taken by them to implement the Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-seventh session

7.2 Reports by Member States on measures they have adopted to implement the Convention on the means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)

7.3 Report of the Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers (CEART) on its sixth ordinary session

7.4 Updating of the 1974 Recommendation on international education: Endorsement of the Declaration and approval of the Draft Integrated Framework of Action of the International Conference on Education (1994)

B. Proposals concerning the preparation of new instruments

7.5 Possibility of drawing up an international instrument on the protection of the human genome

7.6 Preliminary study on the advisability of preparing an international instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage

7.7 Progress report by the Director-General on the preparation of a draft convention on the recognition of qualifications in higher education in the European region with a view to its joint adoption by UNESCO and the Council of Europe

8 Relations with international organizations

8.1 Sexennial report by the Executive Board on the contributions made to UNESCO's activities by international non-governmental organizations

8.2 Revision of the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with international non-governmental organizations

1. Item deferred from the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference (27 C/Resolution 22.2, para. 2).

9 Methods of work of the Organization

9.1 Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Information Resources Development Plan (1994-1995)
9.2 Methods of work of the General Conference: Recommendations by the Executive Board
9.3 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 40, concerning balance in the use of the six working languages of the General Conference and use of other official languages
9.4 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 41, concerning balance of languages in UNESCO's publications
9.5 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 43, concerning the assignment of the new Member States to electoral groups, and draft amendment to Article V, paragraph 1, of the Constitution
9.6 Definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities
9.7 Frequency of the sessions of the International Conference on Education

10 Financial questions

10.1 Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 1993, and report by the External Auditor
10.2 Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1993, and report by the External Auditor
10.3 Financial report and interim financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO as at 31 December 1994 for the financial period ending 31 December 1995
10.4 Scale of Member States' contributions
10.5 Currency of Member States' contributions
10.6 Collection of Member States' contributions
10.7 Working Capital Fund: Level and administration
10.8 UNESCO Coupons Programme (Facility to assist Member States to acquire the educational and scientific material necessary for technological development)
10.9 Proposals by the Executive Board on ways and means of appointing an external auditor

11 Staff questions

11.1 Staff Regulations and Staff Rules
11.2 Staff salaries, allowances and benefits
11.3 Geographical distribution of staff, and implementation of the medium-term overall plan (1990-1995) for the recruitment and renewal of the staff
11.4 United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: Report by the Director-General
11.5 UNESCO Staff Pension Committee: Election of Member States' representatives for 1996-1997
11.6 Report by the Director-General on the state of the Medical Benefits Fund, and appointment of Member States' representatives to the Board of Management for 1996-1997
11.7 Administrative Tribunal: Extension of its jurisdiction

12 Headquarters questions

12.1 Mandate of the Headquarters Committee
12.2 Report by the Headquarters Committee
12.3 Report by the Director-General on recommendations by the Headquarters Committee with substantial financial implications, and report by the Executive Board thereon
12.4 Upkeep and renovation of Headquarters buildings

13 Elections

13.1 Election of Members of the Executive Board
13.2 Election of members of the Legal Committee of the General Conference for the twenty-ninth session
13.3 Election of members of the Headquarters Committee of the General Conference for the twenty-ninth session
13.4 Election of members of the Council of the International Bureau of Education
13.5 Election of four members of the Conciliation and Good Offices Commission responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes that may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education
13.6 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme
13.7 Election of members of the International Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere
13.8 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council for the International Hydrological Programme
13.9 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation
13.10 Election of the members of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign for the Establishment of the Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo
13.11 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development

13.12 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication

13.13 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme

13.14 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council of the 'Management of Social Transformations' (MOST) programme

14 Twenty-ninth session of the General Conference

14.1 Place of the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference

15 Other business

15.1[1] Request for the admission of Palestine to UNESCO

15.2 Request for the admission of Macau as an Associate Member of UNESCO

15.3 Participation in the work of the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference

15.4 Request for the admission of the Republic of Nauru as a Member State of UNESCO

15.5 Declaration by the General Conference on the execution of the Nigerian writer and minority leader, Ken Saro-Wiwa, and several of his Ogoni kinsmen

0.4 Composition of the General Committee

On the report of the Nominations Committee, which had before it the proposals made by the Executive Board, and after suspending Rule 25, paragraph 1, and Rule 38, paragraph 1, of its Rules of Procedure for the duration of the twenty-eighth session, in accordance with Rule 108 of the aforesaid Rules, the General Conference at its second plenary meeting, on 25 October 1995, elected its General Committee[2] as follows:

President of the General Conference: Mr Torben Krogh (Denmark)
Vice-Presidents of the General Conference: the heads of the delegations of the following Member States:

Algeria
Australia
Austria
Benin
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cameroon
China
Czech Republic
Cuba
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Ecuador
Finland
France
Germany
Honduras
India
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Lebanon
Lithuania
Madagascar
Morocco
Nigeria
Poland
Republic of Korea
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Slovakia
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Venezuela
Yemen
Zimbabwe

Chairperson of Commission I: Mr M. Tawfik (Egypt)
Chairperson of Commission II: Mr B. Tio-Touré (Côte d'Ivoire)
Chairperson of Commission III: Mr M. Ruivo (Portugal)
Chairperson of Commission IV: Mr J. Edwards (Chile)
Chairperson of Commission V: Ms L. Quisumbing (Philippines)
Chairperson of the Administrative Commission: Mr A. Joukov (Russian Federation)
Chairperson of the Legal Committee: Mr R. de Sola (Venezuela)
Chairperson of the Nominations Committee: Mr M. Hassan (Oman)
Chairperson of the Credentials Committee: Mr O. Jaffar (Malaysia)
Chairperson of the Headquarters Committee: Mr L. Messan (Niger)

1. Item deferred to the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference (27 C/Resolution 0.62, para.4).
2. A complete list of elected officers of the General Conference is shown in the Annex to this volume.

0.5 Organization of the work of the session

0.51 Plan for the organization of the work

At its third plenary meeting, on 26 October 1995, on the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Conference approved the plan for the organization of the work of the session submitted by the Executive Board (28 C/2 and Add.).

0.52 Participation in the work of the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference[1]

The General Conference,

Noting United Nations Security Council resolution 777, adopted on 19 September 1992,

Noting United Nations General Assembly resolution A/47/1 of 22 September 1992 in which the General Assembly considers that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) 'cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations; and therefore decides that ... it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly',

Noting resolution 0.53 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-seventh session,

Decides that the representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall not participate in the work of the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference of UNESCO.

0.6 Admission of new Member States[2]

0.61 Admission of the Republic of Nauru as a Member State of UNESCO

At its seventeenth plenary meeting, on 9 November 1995, the General Conference *decided* to admit the Republic of Nauru as a Member State.

0.62 Request for the admission of Palestine to UNESCO[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 26 C/Resolution 0.62, and 27 C/Resolution 0.62, concerning the request for the admission to UNESCO of Palestine,

Recalling the provisions of Article II of UNESCO's Constitution, concerning the admission of new Member States,

Considering that the Israeli-Palestinian agreement signed in Washington on 13 September 1993 by the representatives of the PLO and the Israeli Government, entitled 'Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements', and the subsequent agreements signed in Cairo, Taba and Washington open up a new era of peace and development,

Reaffirming its profound desire to support wholly the development of the peace process and actively to pursue the implementation of the plans and programmes decided on in the fields of education, culture, science and communication,

1. Resolution adopted at the second plenary meeting, on 25 October 1995.
2. Ceremonies were held to formally welcome the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Vanuatu and South Africa as new Member States at the second, fourth and nineteenth plenary meetings.

1. *Expresses its profound satisfaction* at the conclusion of the aforementioned agreements and *expresses the hope* that the peace process so substantially begun will continue smoothly and lead to a just and total settlement of the Palestinian question;
2. *Warmly thanks* the Director-General for the efforts he is making to this end, by putting at the disposal of the new Palestinian institutions all UNESCO's expertise in its fields of competence;
3. *Also thanks* the Member States for their financial contributions to the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People;
4. *Invites* the Director-General to continue implementing the aforementioned programme, in close co-operation with the competent Palestinian authorities and in co-ordination with the international financial institutions and other financing sources concerned;
5. *Decides* to place this item on the agenda of its twenty-ninth session.

0.7 Admission of a new Associate Member

0.71 Admission of Macau as an Associate Member

At its second plenary meeting, on 25 October 1995, the General Conference *decided* to admit Macau as an Associate Member.

0.8 Admission to the twenty-eighth session of observers from non-governmental organizations

At its second plenary meeting, on 25 October 1995, the General Conference *decided* to admit as observers the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations:

Organizations maintaining mutual information relations with UNESCO (category C)
African Jurists Association
Association francophone d'amitié et de liaison
European Association of Teachers
International Corporation of Graduates of Soviet Educational Institutions
International Federation for Housing and Planning
International School Psychology Association
Latin American Peace and Justice Service
Organization of African Trade Union Unity
Society of Saint Vincent de Paul
Union internationale de la marionnette
World Hindu Federation.

Organizations maintaining official relations with UNESCO as foundations or similar institutions
Simon Wiesenthal Center
Summer Institute of Linguistics
UNESCO Centre of Catalonia.

0.9 Election of Members of the Executive Board

At the seventeenth and eighteenth plenary meetings, on 9 and 13 November 1995, the President announced the results of the first and second rounds of the elections for Members of the Executive Board which were held on 8 and 11 November respectively, on the basis of the lists of candidates submitted by the Nominations Committee. The following Member States were elected through this procedure:

Argentina
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Cameroon
Cuba
Czech Republic
France
Hungary
Indonesia
Japan
Kenya
Lesotho
Malta
Mauritius
Nepal
New Zealand
Pakistan
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Slovakia
Sweden
Thailand
United Arab Emirates
Ukraine
United Republic of Tanzania
Yemen
Zimbabwe

0.10 Tribute to Ms Attiya Inayatullah, Chairperson of the Executive Board[1]

The General Conference,

Mindful of the fact that Ms Attiya Inayatullah's term of office as Chairperson of the Executive Board will come to an end at the close of this twenty-eighth session of the General Conference,

Recalling that her term has spanned a period of change stemming from the new composition of the Board, implying the introduction and exploration of new working methods in response to new dynamics,

Applauding the skill, competence and sensitivity with which she has handled her charge, and her lofty and at the same time practically minded vision of UNESCO's mission, which has guided her in her determined action to ensure that the Executive Board comprehensively fulfilled its constitutional mandate,

Stressing furthermore the exemplary human qualities which she has brought to bear upon the discharge of her duties,

Noting with deep appreciation the pivotal importance she has attached to smooth, effective and harmonious working relations of management and administration between the General Conference, the Executive Board and the Secretariat,

Recognizing the important contribution to the work of the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference made by the Executive Board under her guidance, as well as the value of its recommendations and decisions concerning the improvement of the Conference's working methods,

Conveys its deep gratitude to Ms Inayatullah for her signal services to UNESCO and extends to her its warm wishes for the future.

1. Resolution adopted at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

II Reports on the activities of the Organization and programme evaluation

0.11 Report by the Executive Board on its own activities in 1994-1995

At its third plenary meeting, on 26 October 1995, the General Conference took note of the Executive Board's report on its own activities in 1994-1995.

III Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001

0.12 Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001[1]

The General Conference,

I

Reaffirming the determination set out in the Charter of the United Nations, to 'preserve future generations from the scourge of war',

Recalling that UNESCO was created 'for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization was established',

Recognizing the specific nature of UNESCO's mission, which is to construct the defences of peace upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind,

Considering:

- that the construction of peace is more than ever necessary for the preparation of the future,
- that the resolute defence of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men is the most decisive means in the struggle against exclusion, discrimination, intolerance and violence which, in their extreme forms, fuelled by ignorance and prejudice, threaten the cohesion of societies and induce peoples to engage in deadly conflicts,
- that new perils now threaten international security, perils whose names are intolerable inequalities between nations and within societies, ethnic conflicts, poverty, unemployment, social injustice, rural decline and urban decay, mass migrations, environmental degradation, new pandemics or arms and drug trafficking,
- that the path to international peace and security today is development conceived on a global scale, in which the prosperity of societies would be based on the enhancement of human resources and would serve to promote the blossoming of the abilities of everyone, without distinction of any kind,
- that human dignity therefore requires, today even more than yesterday, education for all, mutual knowledge and understanding among peoples, the free flow of ideas, and access for everyone to the fruits of knowledge and particularly to scientific and technical progress - since education, science, culture and communication today represent the surest means to promote development, prevent conflicts, consolidate democracy and, hence, gradually to establish an authentic culture of peace,

Convinced that the major challenge at the close of the twentieth century is to begin the transition from a culture of war to this culture of peace:

- a culture of social interaction and sharing, based on the principles of freedom, justice and democracy, tolerance and solidarity,

1. Resolution adopted at the eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

- a culture that rejects violence, endeavours to prevent conflicts by tackling their roots and to solve problems through dialogue and negotiation,
- a culture which guarantees everyone the full exercise of all rights and the means to participate fully in the endogenous development of their society,

II

1. *Solemnly renews* its commitment to the principles on which UNESCO is built and to the purposes which sustain it, as set out in its Constitution;
2. *Reaffirms* the significance and relevance of UNESCO's mandate, which is 'to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion';
3. *Considers* that UNESCO may take pride in its contribution in the course of its first 50 years of existence towards the construction of peace, in spite of the many obstacles which it has encountered in carrying out its tasks;
4. *Reaffirms* that the human being is at the centre of the processes of development and peace;
5. *Considers it indispensable* for UNESCO to continue to fulfil its specifically ethical calling in a world seeking new landmarks and common values, now that greater vigilance is necessary in view of the grave violations of the most fundamental rights in its fields of competence;
6. *Reaffirms* in this connection the urgent need to strengthen the moral solidarity of mankind in order to safeguard its common heritage - natural and cultural, tangible and intangible, intellectual and genetic;
7. *Expresses its conviction* that international intellectual co-operation must be strengthened, and *stresses* the key role that UNESCO should continue to play in this regard:
   - as an *intellectual forum*, encouraging the efforts of the international community to gain a better grasp of the changes occurring in the world today, in all their complexity, and to devise innovative strategies to meet the emerging challenges in the Organization's fields of competence;
   - as a *motivating force*, prompting decision-makers, especially political leaders, to make firm commitments concerning the adoption and implementation of those strategies at both national and international levels;
   - as a *standard-setting body*, promoting the adoption and application of international norms and instruments in its fields of competence and assisting Member States in the modernization of their legislation in these fields;
   - as a *clearing house*, fostering the worldwide dissemination of specialized information on the state of the art and trends in the Organization's fields of competence;
   - as a *catalyst*, promoting research, training and teaching activities contributing to the advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge;
   - as an *adviser*, supporting Member States in their development efforts by providing high quality technical expertise in its fields of competence;

III

8. *Welcomes* the fact that the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001 is the result of collective thinking, which resulted in a fruitful debate between the Member States themselves, through their National Commissions, and between the Member States and the Secretariat and in which the non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, the academic and scientific institutions concerned and prominent independent figures were closely involved;
9. *Also welcomes* the fact that the Strategy has taken account of the findings of the major international conferences organized, under the auspices of the United Nations in particular, between 1990 and 1995, which enabled the international community to examine in depth the great challenges associated with development and human rights;
10. *Recognizes* the quality of UNESCO's contributions to those debates, and *welcomes* the fact that, through such forums as the ad hoc Forum of Reflection of the Executive Board, 'Audience Africa', the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century, the

World Commission on Culture and Development and the International Bioethics Committee, it has lent fresh impetus to international intellectual co-operation;

11. *Notes with satisfaction* the innovative character of this Strategy, which presents in a clear and concise manner the general policy of the Organization, its mission, priorities and overall strategies;

12. *Appreciates* the central place given in the Medium-Term Strategy to UNESCO's contribution to the promotion of development and peace, the twin objectives common to the whole United Nations system;

13. *Expresses the conviction* that peace and development are inseparable and that the two sets of strategies proposed for contributing to development and to peace must therefore be seen as intimately linked and complementary so that their implementation can contribute to the simultaneous advancement of peace, development and democracy;

14. *Emphasizes* the necessity and urgency of wide-ranging action on behalf of women, young people, the least-developed countries and Africa, and *invites* the international community as a whole to mobilize its energies and resources in order to provide practical answers to the needs and aspirations of these four priority groups;

15. *Approves* the main lines of emphasis of the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001 and the overall structure of the document;

16. *Adopts* the recommendations which the Executive Board has made in this regard, as they appear in documents 28 C/9 and 28 C/(6&9) Add., and *invites* the Director-General to incorporate them in the final version of the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001;

17. *Requests* the Director-General to present to the Executive Board, starting at its 149th session, proposals for the adaptation of the Organization to support the implementation of the Medium-Term Strategy, taking account of: resource availability; the need for an effective accountability framework which makes known the results achieved; and the expressed wish of Member States to avoid overlap and duplication with other international organizations and for further concentration and focus on programme areas of established UNESCO competence;

18. *Launches* an urgent appeal to all Member States to ensure that the strategies proposed are effectively taken into account when policies relating to UNESCO's fields of competence are framed at national level, and to muster the necessary resources, human, technical and financial, in order to guarantee their effective implementation;

IV

19. *Recognizes* that the success of the strategies proposed will depend *inter alia* on the solid commitment of Member States to their implementation, their ability to secure, nationally and internationally, the resources necessary for that purpose and their determination to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the ideals of UNESCO so that they can be known to and shared by the greatest possible number of people;

20. *Emphasizes* the major role that the National Commissions have to play in this connection in setting up new partnerships with competent bodies representative of society, particularly national parliaments, municipal authorities, the private sector and local non-governmental organizations, in order to secure their active co-operation in promoting the ideals of UNESCO and to increase the relevance, scope and effectiveness of its action at local level;

21. *Urges* Member States to strengthen their National Commissions by providing them with the status, capacity and resources which they require to discharge their functions effectively, so that they can play an increasing role in the design, implementation and evaluation of the Organization's activities, including those concerned with co-operation for development;

22. *Reaffirms* the need to develop a 'united thrust' of multilateral co-operation for development and, at the highest decision-making levels in the United Nations system, to frame co-ordinated policies and strategies, and to establish frameworks for joint action at regional and national levels, based on regard for the responsibilities of the various institutions concerned;

23. *Considers* that consultations and co-operation with intergovernmental organizations and funding sources should aim to generate increased investment in UNESCO's fields of competence, particularly within the framework of regional and national development plans, and to facilitate the co-ordination and harmonization of activities at national level;

24. *Recommends* the strengthening of collaboration with non-governmental organizations on the basis of a more flexible and more dynamic approach aimed at assisting the integration of local non-governmental organizations into international co-operation networks;
25. *Emphasizes* also the continued importance of an efficient cost-effective, programme-oriented Secretariat, committed to meet the stated needs of Member States in the fields of UNESCO's competence;

V

26. *Reiterates* its deep conviction that the only viable peace is a peace based on 'the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples', as stated in the Constitution;
27. *Solemnly reaffirms*, on the eve of the celebration to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, that the completion of UNESCO's supreme mission of constructing the defences of peace in the minds of men requires a strengthening of the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind, for only in this way will the ideals that inspired the States to create UNESCO become, within peoples, the driving force capable of securing the commitment of all to the goal of peace.

IV Programme for 1996-1997

A. Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects

1 Towards lifelong education for all[1]

1.1 Major Programme I: Towards lifelong education for all

The General Conference,

Recalling and *endorsing* the recommendations and plans or programmes of action of the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the World Conference on Human Rights (1993), the World Summit for Social Development (1995) and the World Conference on Women (1995), as well as the conclusions and recommendations of 'Audience Africa', held at UNESCO in February 1995,

Taking note of the Preliminary Synthesis of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century (October 1995),

Also taking note of the recommendation of the Executive Board's ad hoc Forum of Reflection to devise open learning systems enabling all people to obtain access to all forms and levels of education within the context of lifelong education with a view to fostering global and comprehensive education,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to implement the programmes, subprogrammes and projects outlined under this major programme, laying emphasis on activities aimed at alleviating poverty, and giving particular attention to the educational needs of girls and women, and of disadvantaged and marginalized youth as well as to the needs of least-developed countries, in particular those Member States in Africa, and the countries in transition or in post-conflict situations;

2. *Invites* the Director-General, in particular:

   A. under Programme I.1, 'Basic education for all':

      (a) to help increase the capacity of Member States to expand access to basic education for learners of all ages, particularly in the nine high-population developing countries, in small island States and in the least-developed countries, especially those in Africa;

      (b) to enhance the provision of basic education for girls and women, especially in rural areas, and for various groups such as minority groups, nomads, indigenous populations and street and working children, especially wherever any such groups are disadvantaged in respect of proper basic education;

      (c) to promote wider access to education for children, youth and adults with special needs;

      (d) to mobilize support for the Framework for Action adopted by the Jomtien World Conference on Education for All and monitor progress towards the goals set in

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of Commission II at the twenty-first plenary meeting, on 14 November 1995.

partnership with UNICEF, UNDP, the World Bank, other agencies and non-governmental organizations;

(e) to contribute to the efforts being made by the countries participating in the implementation of the Declaration and Framework of Action adopted at the New Delhi Education for All Summit of Nine High-Population Countries;

(f) to contribute to improving the quality and relevance of basic education, in particular by enhancing the effectiveness of the teaching-learning process and the training of teachers and other basic education personnel;

(g) to promote adult education as an essential component of lifelong education and to organize the fifth International Conference on Adult Education in Hamburg (1997) with the UNESCO Institute for Education;

(h) to improve the quality of the learning environment for children, youth and adults;

(i) to enhance innovative approaches to non-formal basic education, in particular through a project on 'Enhancement of learning and training opportunities for youth';

(j) to organize the seventh Conference of Ministers of Education of Latin America and the Caribbean (MINEDLAC VII);

B. under Programme I.2, 'Reform of education in the perspective of lifelong education':

(a) to stimulate reflection and debate on global challenges facing education in the twenty-first century and the formulation of forward-looking strategies for the development of education, as a follow-up to the work of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century;

(b) to promote global and comprehensive education with diversified distance and open learning systems in the context of the 'Learning without frontiers' initiative recommended by the Executive Board's ad hoc Forum of Reflection;

(c) to provide an analysis of major trends in education in the fourth issue of the *World Education Report*;

(d) to foster the renewal of education at the secondary level, in particular by advancing the renovation of the content and methods of secondary education and enhancing the status and training of teachers;

(e) to give a strong impetus to preventive education against drug abuse and AIDS;

(f) to enhance scientific and technological literacy and science education for all, in particular through a project on scientific, technical and vocational education for girls;

(g) to contribute to the development of technical and vocational education by further developing the International Project on Technical and Vocational Education (UNEVOC);

(h) to contribute to the reform and diversification of higher-education systems and to strengthen their contribution both to the development of society, in particular by promoting co-operative links between higher education and the world of work, and to education in the perspective of lifelong education;

(i) to foster inter-university co-operation and the transfer of knowledge through the intersectoral UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme and to develop further its concept and the criteria for selecting appropriate institutions, in particular in close collaboration with competent scientific institutions and international organizations such as the United Nations University;

(j) to support the reform, reconstruction and, where appropriate, regional integration of education systems through regional dialogue and the sharing of experience on educational policy and innovation, as well as through direct assistance, advisory services, sector studies and other upstream activities;

(k) to strengthen national capacities and promote co-operation concerning the use of information and communication technologies in education.

1.2 UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)

The General Conference,

I

Recalling the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001 and resolution 1.1 concerning Major Programme I, 'Towards lifelong education for all',

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to provide the UNESCO International Bureau of Education with a financial allocation under the regular programme of $8,234,900 to enable it to:
   (a) help to improve standards, methods and accessibility in educational information and documentation by promoting communication systems among networks already existing in this field, strengthening national information capacities and preparing new instruments for processing and disseminating educational information;
   (b) help to develop comparative education by consolidating the links between the research institutions and networks working in this field and by producing relevant information and knowledge; carry out, in co-operation with those institutions, comparative research designed to facilitate decision-making, particularly in the field of teacher training and innovations geared to integrating transverse themes (culture of peace, citizenship training, sustainable development) into school curricula (follow-up to the 44th and preparation for the 45th session of the ICE);
   (c) publicize the results of its activities through specialized publications, including the bulletin *Innovation* and the review *Prospects*, other modern means of communication and a training programme for staff in charge of educational information;
   (d) organize in 1996, in pursuance of 27 C/Resolution 1.2 and 144 EX/Decision 4.2.5, the 45th session of the International Conference on Education on the 'Strengthening of the role of teachers in a changing world', in accordance with the new procedures introduced at the 44th session of the ICE;
   (e) strengthen its role as an observatory of education by contributing within its fields of competence to the follow-up to the conclusions of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century;
2. *Accepts* the proposal to hold the 46th session of the International Conference on Education in the year 2000 on the theme of education for all, ten years after Jomtien;
3. *Requests* the IBE Council, in accordance with the Statutes of the Bureau and in the context of its new mode of operation, to continue to be increasingly and effectively accountable for the preparation of its programme of activities, the monitoring of programme execution and the mobilization of human and financial resources;
4. *Invites* Member States and international organizations to contribute financially and by other appropriate means to the implementation of the projects of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education relating to research in comparative education, training, and the collection, analysis and distribution of information on educational innovations;

II[1]

5. *Elects*, in accordance with Article III of the Statutes of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education, the following Member States to the Council of the Bureau:[2]

Bulgaria	Iraq	Poland
China	Japan	Republic of Korea
Guinea	Madagascar	Russian Federation
Haiti	Namibia	Switzerland
India	Pakistan	

1.3 UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)

The General Conference,

Recognizing the important mission of the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) in the fulfilment of Major Programme I, 'Towards lifelong education for all',

1. This part of the resolution was adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.
2. The other members of the Council of the Bureau, elected at the twenty-seventh session for a term of office expiring at the close of the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference, are: Argentina, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Malaysia, Mexico and Saudi Arabia.

1. *Requests* the IIEP Governing Board, in accordance with the Institute's Statutes and the present resolution, when approving the Institute's budget for 1996-1997:
   (a) to reinforce national capacities for the planning and management of education systems, in particular for the financial management of education, the mobilization of alternative resources, and the diversification of delivery systems, which should include distance education;
   (b) to strengthen national and regional training programmes in educational planning and administration, in co-operation with UNESCO's field units;
   (c) to undertake research and studies aimed at the upgrading of knowledge in educational planning and administration, particularly for the improvement of the quality of education;
   (d) to facilitate exchanges of experience and information in educational planning and administration and ensure appropriate dissemination among Member States of the results of the work carried out;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to take the necessary measures to support the operation of the Institute, by providing a financial allocation under the regular programme of $6,082,900 under Major Programme I;
3. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Member States and organizations that have supported the Institute's programme through voluntary contributions or contractual agreements and *invites* them to continue their support for 1996-1997 and future years;
4. *Appeals* to Member States to grant, renew or increase their voluntary contributions, with a view to strengthening IIEP's activities, in accordance with Article VIII of its Statutes, so that, with additional resources, and its premises provided by the French Government, it can better meet the growing needs of Member States.

1.4 UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)

The General Conference,

Recalling the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001 and the major orientations of Major Programme I, 'Towards lifelong education for all',

Having taken note of the report on the activities of the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) during the 1994-1995 biennium,

1. *Invites* the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Education to develop the Institute's programme with the following objectives in mind:
   (a) to assist Member States in developing their national capacities for the provision of adult and non-formal basic education;
   (b) to undertake and support research, training and information exchange programmes in the expanding field of adult learning;
   (c) to act as a catalyst for research and intellectual co-operation with regard to national and regional programmes and projects promoting lifelong education;
   (d) to strengthen adult education programmes leading to the empowerment of women;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute for these purposes by providing a financial allocation of $1,017,000 under Major Programme I, and to associate the Institute with the execution of other pertinent activities including, as necessary, the decentralization of human and financial resources;
3. *Requests* UIE to play a leadership role in the preparation and organization of the fifth International Conference on Adult Education to be held in 1997 in Hamburg;
4. *Expresses* its appreciation to the German Government which supports the Institute with funds for staff and activities, to the authorities of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg for providing the premises and other facilities, and to the Member States and organizations that have supported the Institute's activities;
5. *Invites* Member States, international organizations and other donor agencies to support the Institute by making voluntary contributions, providing associate experts or contributing in other ways to UIE's activities and, in particular, to the preparation of the fifth International Conference on Adult Education.

1.5 **Follow-up to the World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality (Salamanca, Spain, June 1994)**

The General Conference,
Having examined document 28 C/27,
1. *Recommends* Member States:
   (a) to follow up the Salamanca Statement and Framework for Action on Special Needs Education and to reorient their educational strategies to meet special educational needs within the mainstream, and to work towards inclusive education for all children and adults who are not provided for;
   (b) to review teacher education programmes, both at the pre-service and in-service levels, with a view to ensuring that all teachers become more aware and responsive in regular schools to children and young people with special educational needs;
   (c) to give priority under the Participation Programme to the implementation of appropriate activities within the Salamanca Framework for Action;
2. *Invites* the Director General:
   (a) to give his utmost support to the follow-up to the Salamanca World Conference on Special Needs Education, and to contact bilateral donor agencies, urging all those willing to participate to announce their intention to do so, so that planning can move forward and the activities can be launched over the biennium;
   (b) to send out a circular letter inviting Member States to contribute to the Special Account for Voluntary Contributions for Special Education for Handicapped Children and Young People, in support of the proposed project for the follow-up to the Salamanca World Conference;
   (c) to take steps to ensure that the concerns and needs of children and adults with disabilities are reflected across different activities in the Education Sector, in particular as regards educational policy and planning, and in the Culture and Communication Sectors;
   (d) to reinforce inter-agency collaboration particularly with ILO, WHO, and UNICEF, with a view to intensifying inter-service collaboration at the international and national levels.

1.6 **Strengthening regional co-operation in higher education in Asia and the Pacific**

The General Conference,
Wishing to strengthen further UNESCO's activities in the field of higher education in the Asia-Pacific region,
Acknowledging the importance of academic solidarity and inter-institutional co-operation in helping Member States address the many complex issues involved in higher education,
Noting the activities related to higher education currently undertaken by the UNESCO Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (PROAP) and other UNESCO Offices in the region, including those within the framework of the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme,
Recognizing the broad experience of PROAP in higher education and its solid infrastructure of support services which, together, enable it to play an effective role in the co-ordination of international co-operation in the region,
1. *Recommends* to the Director-General that a Regional Programme for Higher Education be established at PROAP;
2. *Requests* the Director-General to take appropriate measures, along the lines set out in document 28 C/28, to ensure that PROAP can play an effective and efficient role in the implementation of UNESCO's higher education programme in Asia and the Pacific;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to consider whether such a role could be facilitated by the establishment of a separate Higher Education Unit in PROAP;
4. *Invites* the Director-General to ensure that the development of the programme will be discussed in a regional conference on higher education for the preparation of a world conference on higher education planned for 1998;
5. *Also requests* the Director-General to strengthen communications between PROAP and other UNESCO Offices in the region, especially by facilitating electronic communications;

6. *Urges* the Director-General to give priority to the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme in the regional programme as a key modality for the reinforcement of regional and inter-regional co-operation in higher education;
7. *Invites* the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board at its 150th or 151st session an interim report on the development of the programme;
8. *Invites* Member States of the region to provide appropriate support for the effective management and functioning of the proposed programme.

1.7 Statutes of the Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific

The General Conference,

Having examined document 28 C/41 concerning the Draft Statutes of the Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific, annexed hereto,

Decides to adopt the said Statutes and to establish a Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific (category II) in replacement of the existing Advisory Committee (category V).

Annex *Statutes of the Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific*

Article I

A UNESCO Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific (category II) is hereby established (hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee').

Article II

The principal function of the Committee shall be to reinforce regional co-operation in education in Asia and the Pacific, and, to this end, the Committee shall:

1. assist the Director-General to prepare and follow up regional conferences of ministers of education in Asia and the Pacific;
2. participate in the planning and implementation of regional and inter-country programmes in education, with particular attention to educational innovation for development programmes (APEID) and basic education for all programmes (APPEAL);
3. where possible, assist in the implementation of the regional programmes at subregional and national levels, and in monitoring and assessing the impact of these programmes and their programme activities;
4. facilitate horizontal technical co-operation between countries and between groups of countries in the region, United Nations institutions and organizations, non-governmental organizations, foundations and other bodies engaged in providing technical or financial assistance;
5. advise the Director-General of UNESCO on the educational programmes and projects for the region that are to be submitted to the General Conference for its decision, thus providing a more active input to the General Conference from the Member States.

Article III

1. The Committee shall be composed of representatives of all the Member States of the Asia and the Pacific region, as defined in 13 C/Resolution 5.91, 18 C/Resolution 46.1, 19 C/Resolution 37.1, 20 C/Resolution 50.2, 25 C/Resolution 48, 26 C/Resolution 35, 27 C/Resolution 44 and such other resolutions as may be adopted from time to time by the General Conference.
2. The Committee may, with the approval of the Executive Board, invite a territory that is not an Associate Member of UNESCO but is self-governing in the field of education to be represented at its meetings.
3. The Committee may also invite to its sessions, as non-voting participants, experts who by reason of their special knowledge and experience can assist the Committee in its work and representatives of international non-governmental organizations or foundations or bodies that have official relations with UNESCO and that can assist, technically or financially, in implementing regional programme activities in the field of education. The Committee shall also specify the conditions under which certain particularly well-qualified individuals might be invited to attend and be consulted on matters within their competence.
4. The three agencies and bodies of the United Nations system that, along with UNESCO, sponsored the World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, 5-9 March 1990), that is to say the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank, will be invited to participate in the sessions of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

5. The Director-General of UNESCO or his or her representative shall participate in all the work of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

Article IV

1. The Committee shall meet in ordinary session once every two years. These sessions shall be scheduled so as to ensure a more effective input to UNESCO's programme activities at each session of the General Conference. The Director-General of UNESCO, in consultation with the Committee's Bureau, may convene extraordinary sessions of the Committee, either on his or her own initiative or at the request of a majority of its members, and subject to the availability of appropriate resources.
2. At both ordinary and extraordinary sessions, each State member of the Committee shall have the right to one vote but may send to the sessions such experts or advisers as it considers necessary.
3. The Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.
4. Within the framework of its Rules of Procedure, the Committee may set up whatever subsidiary organs it deems necessary, subject to the availability of the necessary financial provision.
5. The Committee shall adopt its agenda at each of its sessions.

Article V

1. At each of its ordinary sessions, the Committee shall elect a chairperson, three vice-chairpersons and a rapporteur, who shall constitute the Bureau of the Committee.
2. The Bureau shall carry out the functions assigned to it by the Committee.
3. The Bureau may be convened between ordinary sessions of the Committee by the Director-General of UNESCO, either on his or her own initiative or at the request of the Chairperson of the Committee or of a majority of the members of the Bureau. In any case, the Bureau may be convened only in agreement with the Director-General.

Article VI

1. Representatives of the United Nations and other organizations in the United Nations system with which UNESCO has concluded mutual representation agreements (other than those mentioned in Article III.4) may participate, as observers, in all ordinary sessions of the Committee.
2. The Committee may specify the conditions under which observers, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system with which UNESCO has not concluded mutual representation agreements, and representatives of non-governmental organizations and institutions and foundations, religious or social institutions and teachers' associations, may be invited.

Article VII

1. The secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the Director-General of UNESCO, who shall make available to the Committee the staff and resources needed for its operation.
2. The secretariat of the Committee shall be responsible for the preparation of the sessions and the implementation of the Committee's decisions.

Article VIII

1. Members and Associate Members of UNESCO and other participants shall be responsible for the expenses occasioned by their representatives' participation in sessions of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies. However, funding shall be made available by UNESCO to ensure the participation of representatives of the Member States of the region that are unable to afford participation at their own expense. Such funding may be provided from the regular programme budget or from voluntary contributions of the countries of the region.
2. The current expenditure of the Committee and of its subsidiary bodies (such as the operating costs of the secretariat of the Committee) shall be financed from funds made available for that purpose by the General Conference.
3. Voluntary contributions may be accepted to constitute a trust fund in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO. Such a fund shall be administered by the Director-General of UNESCO. The Committee shall make recommendations to the Director-General concerning the allocation of these contributions to subregional or regional projects monitored by the Committee, bearing in mind any conditions attached to the voluntary contributions received.

Article IX

The Committee shall submit to the General Conference of UNESCO at each ordinary session of that Conference a report on its activities and the results of its work.

1.8 Report of the Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers (CEART) on its sixth ordinary session

The General Conference,

Considering the important contribution that teachers make to the advancement of education and of society and the need for action to be taken at the national, regional and international levels in order for that contribution to be acknowledged and so that the status and standards of the teaching profession are made commensurate with the needs of education as assessed in the light of its aims and objectives,

Recalling the terms of 25 C/Resolution 1.23, paragraph 6, adopted in 1989, as well as of 27 C/Resolution 1.16, adopted in 1993,

Having noted the fifth report of the Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers on its sixth ordinary session (cf. CEART/VI/1994/12) as well as the summary of the main points of CEART's report outlined in document 146 EX/16,

1. *Agrees* with the comments of the Director-General on CEART's report contained in document 146 EX/16 and *supports* decision 5.2.4 adopted by the Executive Board at its 146th session;
2. *Notes with satisfaction* the activities carried out under the revised mandate and methods of work of CEART and *concurs* with its proposal that the next cycle of work (1995-2000) provide for a combination of actions, such as joint training seminars, national case-studies and comparative research studies, as well as the collection of data through a short questionnaire focusing on specific trends emerging from the various case-studies undertaken by UNESCO and ILO on the status of teachers;
3. *Endorses* the view expressed by CEART that the basic principles underlying the recommendation remain valid and that UNESCO in co-operation with ILO should undertake, as a matter of priority, the publication of a revised version of the booklet 'The Status of Teachers' (1984) with joint UNESCO/ILO commentaries on the different provisions of the Recommendation, updated in the light of major current trends and contemporary issues impacting education and society and consequently the teaching profession;
4. *Notes* that the Director-General will examine, in consultation with the Director-General of ILO and the competent body of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE), the feasibility of members of CEART attending the 45th session of the ICE, together with the possibility of advancing CEART's special session from 1997 to 1996 at the time of the 45th session of the ICE and of shifting its venue from Paris to Geneva, and that, as a consequence, the seventh ordinary session of CEART (scheduled for the year 2000) will be held in Paris;
5. *Authorizes* the Director-General, in consultation with the Director-General of ILO, to develop an enhanced programme of co-operation with ILO on the status of teachers within the framework of the education programme and budget for the 1996-1997 biennium, and to provide for the preparation of a document outlining a framework for action to improve educational standards and the status of teachers through partnership-building, based on the ILO proposal contained in Annex 2 of CEART's report;
6. *Invites* Member States to research ways and means to promote the application of the provisions of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers, with a view to enhancing educational standards through the services of more professionally trained and more highly motivated teachers, and to take into consideration the comments and suggestions made by CEART in this regard;
7. *Invites* the Director-General to assist CEART to carry out its work, to hold its seventh ordinary session and to draft its next six-year report on the application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers for submission to the General Conference at its thirty-first session.

1.9 **Preparation of a draft convention on the recognition of qualifications in higher education in the European region with a view to its joint adoption by UNESCO and the Council of Europe**

The General Conference,

Having examined the progress report by the Director-General on the preparation of a draft convention on the recognition of qualifications in higher education in the European region with a view to its joint adoption by UNESCO and the Council of Europe,

Noting with satisfaction the collaborative efforts accomplished by UNESCO and the Council of Europe in finalizing the text of the draft convention,

1. *Decides* to convene, during the 1996-1997 biennium, jointly with the Council of Europe and subject to the latter's concurring decision, a diplomatic conference to examine and adopt the proposed convention;
2. *Authorizes* the Executive Board to take appropriate measures for the successful convening of this conference.

1.10 **Frequency of the sessions of the International Conference on Education**

The General Conference,

Recalling 27 C/Resolution 1.2 (para. 1(e)), in which the General Conference proposed initiating 'preparations for the 45th session [of the International Conference on Education] in the context of an analysis of the periodicity and holding of all international conferences organized by UNESCO',

Further recalling its decision to ask the IBE Council to examine questions concerning the frequency of the sessions of the International Conference on Education,

Referring to 144 EX/Decision 4.2.5 and 147 EX/Decision 3.4.2,

Reaffirming the importance of the International Conference on Education as a world forum for dialogue between decision-makers and other partners in the educational process, whose recommendations help Member States to refine their education policies,

1. *Subscribes* to the proposal of the IBE Council to take into account the wishes expressed in favour of decentralization and *decides* to adopt a flexible frequency for sessions after the 45th session of the ICE, and to choose the date of each session in relation to the theme chosen and other relevant factors;
2. *Decides* that the 46th session of the ICE will take place in the year 2000 and have as its theme 'Evaluation and prospects of education for all: ten years after Jomtien';
3. *Invites* the IBE Council to propose at the appropriate time the themes and dates of the sessions following the 46th session of the ICE, taking into consideration the priorities set forth in UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy;
4. *Decides* accordingly to delete the words 'every two years' in Article II.1(a) of the Statutes of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education, to read as follows:
   (... its functions shall be:)
   '(a) to prepare for and organize the sessions of the International Conference on Education in accordance with the decisions of the General Conference and subject to UNESCO rules in force and applicable;'.

1.11 **International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)**

The General Conference,

Recalling paragraph 2(c) of 27 C/Resolution 11.6,

Having examined the proposals by the Director-General for the revision of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED),

1. *Requests* the Director-General:
   (a) to pursue the plan outlined in document 28 C/119, with the exception of work on the refinement of indicators on education programmes;
   (b) to invite interested Member States and international organizations, especially the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), to create a small task

force of educational experts to work on the refinement of indicators on types of educational programmes;

(c) to provide this task force with all necessary support, enabling it to submit a progress report to the Executive Board at its 150th session and present its proposals to the Board at its 151st session;

(d) to ensure that the revised version of the ISCED manual is submitted to the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference;

2. *Decides* to include this question on the agenda of its twenty-ninth session with a view to adopting the revised version.

1.12 Basic Education for All: 'Perspectives de Ségou'

The General Conference,

Considering the conclusions of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting at its 62nd ordinary session from 21 to 23 June 1995 in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia),

Taking account of the report of the meeting of West and Central African Ministers Responsible for Basic Education, entitled 'Perspectives de Ségou',

Convinced that basic education is the foundation of development,

Profoundly concerned by the ineffectiveness of traditional patterns of education,

Convinced of the need to harmonize education policies that are favourable to the synergy of different actions,

Convinced furthermore that strengthened subregional co-operation is a factor for advancement and integration,

Determined to ensure the effective participation of communities and education partners in the definition and implementation of education policies with a view to guaranteeing social integration and individual advancement,

1. *Approves* the Declaration on the 'Perspectives de Ségou';
2. *Supports* the setting up of the 'Perspectives de Ségou' observatory and of the regional networks, and their expansion;
3. *Supports* OAU Resolution CM/RES.1603 (LXII) proclaiming 1996 'Year of Education in Africa'.

1.13 The elimination of discriminatory stereotypes of women

The General Conference,

Recalling all previous resolutions on this subject,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (Kenya, 1985), the commitments entered into in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the declarations, programmes and plans of action approved at the World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien), the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit), conferences on human rights and on population and development and the World Summit for Social Development,

1. *Reaffirms* that education is a fundamental human right embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and an essential instrument for the attainment of equality, development and peace, without discrimination of any kind;
2. *Observes* with concern the persistence of practices in the education system, school textbooks and the mass media that perpetuate sexist attitudes and language;
3. *Recognizes* that every State is responsible for its own local and national education plans, programmes and projects;
4. *Hopes* that UNESCO, other United Nations agencies and institutions providing international assistance will give priority in their plans, programmes and projects to education aimed at promoting equality for women and girls;
5. *Urges* Member States and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to ensure that the mass media present a favourable picture of women as intellectuals, politicians and leaders - creative, dynamic and participating in society;

6. *Requests* those Member States that have not yet done so to adopt strategies for action beginning with the education system, designed to advance and gradually intensify efforts to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes of women and to encourage the ethical and intellectual values that consolidate equality of opportunities for women and girls at all levels of the education system.

1.14 United Nations University and UNESCO joint activities

The General Conference,

Recalling the long-established and cherished fruitful co-operative relationship between UNESCO and its sister organization, the United Nations University,

Noting that UNU is celebrating the twentieth anniversary of its establishment,

Recalling with gratitude the generous contribution by the Government of Japan and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government of the UNU Headquarters premises and facilities and their support for its operation,

Recognizing that the UNU/UNESCO joint funds-in-trust contributed by the Government of Japan have played an important role in strengthening collaboration between the two organizations, as well as in promoting joint activities in the framework of the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme,

Appreciating, as important contributions to capacity-building and the solving of the pressing global issues of human survival, development and welfare, the activities of UNU both at its Headquarters and at the Research and Training Centres (RTCs) and the support by the host countries for these facilities,

Welcoming the opening of a new RTC in Tokyo this summer with the strong support of the Government of Japan and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government,

Reaffirming that UNU continues to be an important partner of UNESCO in tackling pressing global issues and in the task of capacity-building, particularly from the academic perspective,

1. *Congratulates* UNU on its twentieth anniversary;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to further strengthen co-ordination and liaison with UNU in the fields of competence of UNESCO;
3. *Also invites* the Director-General to associate UNU with the preparation of the world conference on higher education to be convened in 1998;
4. *Invites* the Member States to provide further support to the UNU/UNESCO joint projects and to encourage the positive involvement of their academic communities in the research and training activities of UNU.

1.15 Reform and renewal of education in Central and Eastern Europe

The General Conference,

Referring to resolutions 1.8, 5.4 and 5.6 which it adopted at its twenty-seventh session and to document 28 C/111,

Noting with satisfaction the activities undertaken by UNESCO within the framework of the CORDEE initiative to support the reform and renewal of education in Central and Eastern Europe,

Considering the key role of civic education in the democratic reform process in general and in conflict prevention and the building of civil peace,

Mindful of the risks for the democratic process of nationalistic interpretations of history and of new forms of indoctrination of students, and of the dangers of apathy, dissatisfaction with politics and indifference on the part of students, teachers and parents,

Recognizing the complexity of the issue and the necessity of a professional approach to civic education in Central and Eastern European countries, particularly with regard to curriculum development, teaching methods and teacher training, textbooks and materials preparation, and the establishment of complementary relationships between government initiatives, NGOs and local communities,

Taking into account the results of the UNESCO Conference on Curriculum Development: Civic Education in Central and Eastern Europe (Vienna, 12-14 October 1995),

1. *Invites* the Director-General:
   (a) to continue and expand support for the reform and renewal of education in Central and Eastern Europe with an increased role for the CORDEE mechanism regarding mobilization, co-ordination and implementation;
   (b) to provide the necessary assistance to Member States for the development of civic education in this subregion as a major instrument for educational reform and the consolidation of democratic changes in society;
   (c) to continue co-operation in this field with the Council of Europe, the European Union, and relevant IGOs and NGOs and to seek extra-budgetary financing for implementing new or ongoing activities;
2. *Also invites* the Director-General to report to the Executive Board in an appropriate form on the implementation of this resolution;
3. *Appeals* to Member States, potential donors and parties concerned to co-operate with UNESCO in its action concerning the reform and renewal of civic education in countries of Central and Eastern Europe by developing joint programmes, textbooks and materials, training teachers and organizing exchanges of educational specialists, teachers and students.

1.16 **Establishment through UNEVOC of links between the formal and informal educational and training sectors and the economy**

The General Conference,

Taking into account the situation and evolution of technical education and vocational training in a particularly unstable labour market,

Recalling 27 C/Resolution 1.11, relating to the implementation of the International Project on Technical and Vocational Education (UNEVOC),

Reaffirming the importance of the project, aimed at the strengthening of national capacities and the exchange of experience at international level,

Considering that developing countries and countries in transition must be the prime beneficiaries of the UNEVOC project,

Invites the Director-General:

(a) to support the development of this project, on the one hand by expanding it to encompass all the partners concerned at regional and international levels, and on the other hand by encouraging research into the specific new conditions created by the current economic climate;
(b) to promote for this purpose the establishment of links between the formal and informal educational and training sectors and the economy;
(c) to increase the number of workshops for those in charge of technical and vocational training in developing countries and countries in transition.

1.17 **The use of new technologies in education**

The General Conference,

Considering the potential of the new information and communication technologies and their impact on education processes and the functioning of education systems,

Recalling the Declaration and Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs, adopted by the World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, 1990), and the related recommendations concerning regional partnerships with a view to reducing imbalances in access to expertise,

Further recalling the role that distance education can play in meeting the demand for education and training on a broader scale and at all levels,

Taking into consideration the recommendations adopted by the Executive Board at its 146th session concerning the new information and communication technologies and the fact that the theme of the 45th session of the International Conference on Education will be the 'Strengthening of the role of teachers in a changing world',

Noting the conclusions of the Arusha (1990), Dar es Salaam (1994) and Yaoundé (1995) seminars,

Invites the Director-General:

(a) to promote and develop the research on methodology, education and teaching needed to ensure not only mastery of the new technologies by teachers and learners alike, but also better understanding of the effects of these new technologies on education systems;

(b) to encourage and support the implementation of distance-education projects, particularly in developing countries;

(c) to pursue, to that end, interregional co-operation and the quest for partnerships;

(d) to ensure that the actions undertaken draw on broad intersectoral consultation;

(e) to provide for an evaluation of these actions.

2 The sciences in the service of development

2.1 Major Programme II: The sciences in the service of development[1]

The General Conference,

Bearing in mind the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995),

Considering the growing need for a greater scientific input to the decision-making process and for improved transfer and sharing of knowledge,

Stressing the complementarity between the natural and social sciences,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to implement the programmes and subprogrammes of this major programme, giving special attention to the needs of the least-developed countries, the Member States in Africa, women and youth;

2. *Invites* the Director-General, in particular:

   A. under Programme II.1, 'Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in natural sciences':

      (a) to undertake activities to promote and achieve the maximum possible dissemination and transfer of scientific and technical knowledge at the interregional, regional and subregional levels;

      (b) to contribute to the improvement and strengthening of university teaching in the basic and engineering sciences;

      (c) to foster international, regional and subregional co-operation in research and research-related advanced training in the basic and engineering sciences, through specialized networks of national institutions and international and regional centres, and in co-operation with the relevant non-governmental organizations; and to facilitate the transfer of research findings from universities to the industrial and services sectors;

      (d) to enhance the transfer of knowledge as well as R&D activities among Member States in microbial, plant and aquaculture biotechnologies;

      (e) to facilitate the use of renewable energy sources for development;

      (f) to assist Member States, at their request, in the management and assessment of science and technology and in the exchange of knowledge and expertise in dealing with issues at the interface of science, technology and society;

      (g) to improve the access of women to scientific and technological education, training and careers;

   B. under Programme II.2, 'Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences':

      (a) to promote the transfer and sharing of knowledge and methodologies in core disciplines and interdisciplinary fields, including those at the interface of the natural and social sciences, as well as co-operation in university teaching and research;

      (b) to co-operate with networks and organizations for teaching, advanced training and research, and to contribute to the development of information and documentation networks in the social sciences and interdisciplinary fields;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the twenty-first plenary meeting, on 14 November 1995.

(c) to encourage new forms of participation by philosophers in international reflection on major contemporary issues and to promote the teaching of philosophy as a part of values education and a means of teaching democracy, in particular by fostering regional networks of co-operation in philosophy education;

(d) to facilitate the establishment of an international bioethics network, to encourage exchanges of information, bioethics teaching and the setting up of ethics committees, and to develop the awareness of decision-makers and the public at large;

(e) to prepare a preliminary draft declaration on the human genome and to convene, in 1997, a committee of governmental experts (category II) to finalize the draft declaration with a view to its adoption by the General Conference at its twenty-ninth session;

C. under Programme II.3, 'Environmental sciences and sustainable development':

(a) to enhance interaction and complementarity among the Organization's environmental activities for the implementation of Agenda 21; to participate in, and contribute to, intergovernmental inter-agency and co-ordination mechanisms for the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED);

(b) to support international and regional co-operation in research and capacity-building in earth sciences through the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP); to apply modern geodata handling to non-renewable resources management; and to strengthen hazard-prone Member States' capacity in natural disaster reduction;

(c) to enhance international and regional co-operation in ecological research, following the recommendations of the International Conference on Biosphere Reserves (Seville, 1995), under the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme; to harmonize the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and their ecosystems; and to contribute to capacity-building and to the dissemination of scientific information and knowledge;

(d) to improve, within the framework of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), knowledge of hydrological processes and to develop methodologies for water resources assessment and management; to foster international and regional co-operation, and assist Member States in improving their research capacities; to improve the quality of life of women by facilitating their access to water resources through the development and extension of appropriate techniques; and to provide education and training activities, as well as information on water resources and their management to decision-makers and the general public;

D. under the project on 'Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands', to design methodological approaches to integrated planning and management of coastal regions and small islands, and provide guidance for improving policy and management of resources; to support interdisciplinary training and capacity-building;

E. as part of the activities of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), within the framework of the functional autonomy of the Commission recognized by the General Conference at its twenty-fourth session, to reduce the scientific uncertainties relating to oceans and coastal areas; to strengthen data exchange and ocean services; to enhance capacity-building in developing countries for marine research and systematic ocean observations; and to foster international and regional co-operation in marine science and systematic ocean observations;

F. under Programme II.4, 'Social and human sciences and social development':

(a) to foster, under the 'Management of Social Transformations' (MOST) programme, policy-relevant research in the areas of social transformations and development, in close collaboration with competent scientific institutions and international organizations such as the United Nations University, and to ensure the Organization's contribution to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995) and to the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (1996), focusing on the fight against social exclusion and on the empowerment of women in rural areas;

(b) to facilitate the transfer and exchange of information for the benefit of decision-makers and increase awareness within civil society of the usefulness of social science knowledge;

(c) to contribute to the preparation and follow-up of the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);

(d) to enhance knowledge of the situation, problems and aspirations of young people at the beginning of the twenty-first century, so as to encourage the development of relevant youth policies and programmes; to foster the participation of young people in development projects, as well as the development of physical education and sport (including their ethical dimension);

G. under the project on 'Cities: management of social transformations and the environment', to support local projects trying out innovative ways of dealing with social and environmental problems in cities; to contribute to the integrated training of national and local planners and community leaders in these fields; and to ensure the dissemination of appropriate information to decision-makers, citizens and the media.

2.2 Drawing up of an international declaration on the human genome and the protection of human rights[1]

The General Conference,

Bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the international covenants on human rights (1966) and the international conventions on the protection of human rights,

Reaffirming the importance of the ethical mission of UNESCO, in accordance with its Constitution, and the role that UNESCO must play in strengthening international intellectual co-operation within its fields of competence,

Recalling 22 C/Resolution 13.1, 23 C/Resolution 13.1, 24 C/Resolution 13.1, 25 C/Resolution 5.2, 25 C/Resolution 7.3 and 27 C/Resolution 5.15,

Recognizing that progress in the life sciences, and particularly molecular biology and genetics, holds out great hopes of benefits to individuals and to the whole of humanity, but *anxious* to preserve, in this context, the dignity of individuals and their rights and freedoms,

Having examined document 28 C/38 entitled 'Report by the Director-General on the possibility of drawing up an international instrument on the protection of the human genome',

1. *Congratulates* the International Bioethics Committee (IBC), and particularly its Legal Commission, on the high standard of its work;
2. *Considers* that it is necessary for the Organization to prepare a declaration on the subject;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to draw up a preliminary draft declaration along these lines, which he should communicate to the Member States for their comments, and to convene, in 1997, a committee of governmental experts (category II) to be entrusted with the finalization of this draft declaration, with a view to its adoption by the General Conference at its twenty-ninth session pursuant to paragraph 2.B.(e) of 28 C/Resolution 2.1;
4. *Further invites* the Director-General to provide assistance to those States which may request it for the creation of national bioethics committees to be concerned with the protection of universally recognized rights and freedoms.

2.3 Election of members of the International Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere[2]

The General Conference,

Recalling Article II of the Statutes of the International Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere, approved by 16 C/Resolution 2.313 and amended by 19 C/Resolution 2.152, 20 C/Resolution 36.1, 23 C/Resolution 32.1 and 28 C/Resolution 22,

Elects the following Member States to be members of the International Co-ordinating Council until the end of the thirtieth session of the General Conference:[3]

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the twenty-first plenary meeting, on 14 November 1995.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.
3. The other members of the Council, elected at the twenty-seventh session and whose term of office will expire at the end of the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference, are: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Niger and Zambia.

Argentina
Benin
Canada
China
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
France
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Kenya
Mexico
Mozambique
Norway
Panama
Poland
Russian Federation
Thailand

2.4 The Seville Strategy on Biosphere Reserves and the Statutory Framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves[1]

The General Conference,

Emphasizing that the Seville Conference has confirmed the special importance of the biosphere reserves established within the framework of the programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB) for the conservation of biological diversity, in harmony with the safeguarding of the cultural values associated with them,

Considering that biosphere reserves constitute ideal sites for research, long-term monitoring, training, education and the promotion of public awareness while enabling local communities to become fully involved in the conservation and sustainable use of resources,

Considering that they are also demonstration sites and hubs of action in the context of regional development and land-use planning,

Considering that the World Network of Biosphere Reserves thus makes a major contribution to the implementation of the goals set by Agenda 21 and by the international conventions adopted at and after the Rio Conference, in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Believing that it is necessary to expand and improve the present Network and to encourage regional and world-level exchanges, in particular by providing support for the efforts of the developing countries to establish, strengthen and promote biosphere reserves,

1. *Approves* the Seville Strategy[2] and *invites* the Director-General to deploy the resources necessary for its effective implementation and to ensure that it enjoys the widest possible dissemination to all parties concerned;
2. *Invites* Member States to implement the Seville Strategy and to muster the resources necessary for that purpose;
3. *Invites* international and regional intergovernmental organizations and the appropriate non-governmental organizations to co-operate with UNESCO to ensure the operational development of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves and *appeals* to the funding bodies to mobilize the corresponding resources;
4. *Adopts* the Statutory Framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, annexed hereto, and *invites*:
   (a) Member States to have regard to it in determining and implementing their policies in respect of biosphere reserves;
   (b) the Director-General to provide the secretariat of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves in accordance with the provisions of the Statutory Framework and thus contribute to the smooth functioning and strengthening of the Network.

Annex *Statutory Framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves*

Introduction

Within UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme, biosphere reserves are established to promote and demonstrate a balanced relationship between humans and the biosphere. Biosphere reserves are designated by the International Co-ordinating Council of the MAB Programme, at the request of the State concerned. Biosphere reserves, each of which remains under the sole sovereignty of

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the twenty-first plenary meeting, on 14 November 1995.
2. The Seville Strategy on Biosphere Reserves has been published by the Secretariat and is available upon request.

the State where it is situated and thereby submitted to State legislation only, form a World Network in which participation by the States is voluntary.

The present Statutory Framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves has been formulated with the objectives of enhancing the effectiveness of individual biosphere reserves and strengthening common understanding, communication and co-operation at regional and international levels.

This Statutory Framework is intended to contribute to the widespread recognition of biosphere reserves and to encourage and promote good working examples. The delisting procedure foreseen should be considered as an exception to this basically positive approach, and should be applied only after careful examination, paying due respect to the cultural and socio-economic situation of the country, and after consulting the government concerned.

The text provides for the designation, support and promotion of biosphere reserves, while taking account of the diversity of national and local situations. States are encouraged to elaborate and implement national criteria for biosphere reserves which take into account the special conditions of the State concerned.

Article 1 - Definition

Biosphere reserves are areas of terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems or a combination thereof, which are internationally recognized within the framework of UNESCO's programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB), in accordance with the present Statutory Framework.

Article 2 - World Network of Biosphere Reserves

1. Biosphere reserves form a worldwide network, known as the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, hereafter called the Network.
2. The Network constitutes a tool for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, thus contributing to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other pertinent conventions and instruments.
3. Individual biosphere reserves remain under the sovereign jurisdiction of the States where they are situated. Under the present Statutory Framework, States take the measures which they deem necessary according to their national legislation.

Article 3 - Functions

In combining the three functions below, biosphere reserves should strive to be sites of excellence to explore and demonstrate approaches to conservation and sustainable development on a regional scale:

(i) conservation - contribute to the conservation of landscapes, ecosystems, species and genetic variation;

(ii) development - foster economic and human development which is socio-culturally and ecologically sustainable;

(iii) logistic support - support for demonstration projects, environmental education and training, research and monitoring related to local, regional, national and global issues of conservation and sustainable development.

Article 4 - Criteria

General criteria for an area to be qualified for designation as a biosphere reserve:

1. It should encompass a mosaic of ecological systems representative of major biogeographic regions, including a gradation of human interventions.
2. It should be of significance for biological diversity conservation.
3. It should provide an opportunity to explore and demonstrate approaches to sustainable development on a regional scale.
4. It should have an appropriate size to serve the three functions of biosphere reserves, as set out in Article 3.
5. It should include these functions, through appropriate zonation, recognizing:
   (a) a legally constituted core area or areas devoted to long-term protection, according to the conservation objectives of the biosphere reserve, and of sufficient size to meet these objectives;
   (b) a buffer zone or zones clearly identified and surrounding or contiguous to the core area or areas, where only activities compatible with the conservation objectives can take place;
   (c) an outer transition area where sustainable resource management practices are promoted and developed.
6. Organizational arrangements should be provided for the involvement and participation of a suitable range of *inter alia* public authorities, local communities and private interests in the design and carrying out the functions of a biosphere reserve.
7. In addition, provisions should be made for:
   (a) mechanisms to manage human use and activities in the buffer zone or zones;
   (b) a management policy or plan for the area as a biosphere reserve;
   (c) a designated authority or mechanism to implement this policy or plan;
   (d) programmes for research, monitoring, education and training.

Article 5 - Designation procedure

1. Biosphere reserves are designated for inclusion in the Network by the International Co-ordinating Council (ICC) of the MAB programme in accordance with the following procedure:
   (a) States, through National MAB Committees where appropriate, forward nominations

with supporting documentation to the secretariat after having reviewed potential sites, taking into account the criteria as defined in Article 4;

(b) the secretariat verifies the content and supporting documentation: in the case of incomplete nomination, the secretariat requests the missing information from the nominating State;

(c) nominations will be considered by the Advisory Committee for Biosphere Reserves for recommendation to ICC;

(d) ICC of the MAB programme takes a decision on nominations for designation.

The Director-General of UNESCO notifies the State concerned of the decision of ICC.

2. States are encouraged to examine and improve the adequacy of any existing biosphere reserve, and to propose extension as appropriate, to enable it to function fully within the Network. Proposals for extension follow the same procedure as described above for new designations.
3. Biosphere reserves which have been designated before the adoption of the present Statutory Framework are considered to be already part of the Network. The provisions of the Statutory Framework therefore apply to them.

Article 6 - Publicity

1. The designation of an area as a biosphere reserve should be given appropriate publicity by the State and authorities concerned, including commemorative plaques and dissemination of information material.
2. Biosphere reserves within the Network, as well as the objectives, should be given appropriate and continuing promotion.

Article 7 - Participation in the Network

1. States participate in or facilitate co-operative activities of the Network, including scientific research and monitoring, at the global, regional and subregional levels.
2. The appropriate authorities should make available the results of research, associated publications and other data, taking into account intellectual property rights, in order to ensure the proper functioning of the Network and maximize the benefits from information exchanges.
3. States and appropriate authorities should promote environmental education and training, as well as the development of human resources, in co-operation with other biosphere reserves in the Network.

Article 8 - Regional and thematic subnetworks

States should encourage the constitution and co-operative operation of regional and/or thematic subnetworks of biosphere reserves, and promote development of information exchanges, including electronic information, within the framework of these subnetworks.

Article 9 - Periodic review

1. The status of each biosphere reserve should be subject to a periodic review every ten years, based on a report prepared by the concerned authority, on the basis of the criteria of Article 4, and forwarded to the secretariat by the State concerned.
2. The report will be considered by the Advisory Committee for Biosphere Reserves for recommendation to ICC.
3. ICC will examine the periodic reports from States concerned.
4. If ICC considers that the status or management of the biosphere reserve is satisfactory, or has improved since designation or the last review, this will be formally recognized by ICC.
5. If ICC considers that the biosphere reserve no longer satisfies the criteria contained in Article 4, it may recommend that the State concerned take measures to ensure conformity with the provisions of Article 4, taking into account the cultural and socio-economic context of the State concerned. ICC indicates to the secretariat actions that it should take to assist the State concerned in the implementation of such measures.
6. Should ICC find that the biosphere reserve in question still does not satisfy the criteria contained in Article 4, within a reasonable period, the area will no longer be referred to as a biosphere reserve which is part of the Network.
7. The Director-General of UNESCO notifies the State concerned of the decision of ICC.
8. Should a State wish to remove a biosphere reserve under its jurisdiction from the Network, it notifies the secretariat. This notification shall be transmitted to ICC for information. The area will then no longer be referred to as a biosphere reserve which is part of the Network.

Article 10 - Secretariat

1. UNESCO shall act as the secretariat of the Network and be responsible for its functioning and promotion. The secretariat shall facilitate communication and interaction among individual biosphere reserves and among experts. UNESCO shall also develop and maintain a worldwide accessible information system on biosphere reserves, to be linked to other relevant initiatives.
2. In order to reinforce individual biosphere reserves and the functioning of the Network and subnetworks, UNESCO shall seek financial support from bilateral and multilateral sources.
3. The list of biosphere reserves forming part of the Network, their objectives and descriptive details, shall be updated, published and distributed by the secretariat periodically.

2.5 Amendment to the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined document 28 C/33 concerning the proposed amendment to the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme with regard to gender-neutral terminology and wording, and *taken note* of the report of the Legal Committee (28 C/139),

Decides to amend the Statutes by substituting the word 'Chairperson' for the word 'Chairman' throughout the text.

2.6 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme[2]

The General Conference,

Recalling Article II of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme, approved by 18 C/Resolution 2.232 and amended by 20 C/Resolution 36.1, 23 C/Resolution 32.1, 27 C/Resolution 2.6 and 28 C/Resolution 22,

Elects the following Member States to be members of the Intergovernmental Council until the end of the thirtieth session of the General Conference:[3]

Algeria
Argentina
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Denmark
France
Germany
Ghana
India
Malaysia
Mauritania
Namibia
Netherlands
Oman
Panama
Romania
Russian Federation
Syrian Arab Republic
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Zambia

2.7 The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission[4]

The General Conference,

Recalling that, by amendment of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) in 1987, the General Conference at its twenty-fourth session confirmed that IOC 'is established as a body with functional autonomy within UNESCO',

Having taken note of the report on the activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) during the 1993-1994 biennium and matters brought to its attention by the eighteenth session of the IOC Assembly,

1. *Requests* IOC, in accordance with its Statutes, to pursue the programme of work for 1996-1997, as approved by the IOC Assembly at its eighteenth session, and in particular:
   (a) Objective 1 - to reduce the scientific uncertainties on oceans and coastal areas related to Agenda 21;
   (b) Objective 2 - to strengthen data exchange and ocean services;
   (c) Objective 3 - to foster capacity-building in developing countries for marine research and systematic ocean observations;
   (d) Objective 4 - to stimulate international and regional co-operation in marine science and systematic ocean observations;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.
3. The other members of the Council, elected at the twenty-seventh session and whose term of office will expire at the end of the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference, are: Australia, Botswana, Cameroon, Chile, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Peru, Switzerland and Turkey.
4. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the twenty-first plenary meeting, on 14 November 1995.

2. *Decides* that documents 28 C/4 and 28 C/5 shall be brought into conformity with the decisions taken by the Executive Board at its 147th session;
3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Member States and organizations that have supported IOC programmes through voluntary contributions and contributions in kind, including staff, and invites them to continue their support for the 1996-1997 biennium;
4. *Further requests* IOC to make recommendations and provide technical guidance on interdisciplinary aspects of relevance to the UNCED follow-up, in regard to preparation of the 1998 United Nations International Year of the Ocean and as to the formulation and execution of the marine science aspects of the project on 'Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands'.

2.8 The 'Management of Social Transformations' (MOST) programme[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 27 C/Resolution 5.2, establishing an international social science programme entitled 'Management of Social Transformations' (MOST),

Recognizing that social science findings and analyses are essential in coping with social, economic, political and cultural issues,

Stressing that the formulation of relevant policies to respond to the challenges of current social transformations requires a sound social science knowledge base,

Also stressing the need to foster capacity-building in the social sciences in developing countries,

Considering the important role that the MOST programme is called upon to play in this field and the support the programme has been receiving from the Member States,

1. *Invites* the Member States to support activities relating to the management of social transformations, at the national, regional and international levels;
2. *Invites* the Director-General, in conformity with the proposals of document 28 C/5, to take all appropriate measures for the further development of the MOST programme.

2.9 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council for the 'Management of Social Transformations' (MOST) programme[2]

The General Conference,

Recalling paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article II of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council for the 'Management of Social Transformations' (MOST) programme, approved by 27 C/Resolution 5.2 and amended by 28 C/22,

Elects the following Member States to be members of the Council until the end of the thirtieth session of the General Conference:[3]

Angola	Colombia	Malaysia
Australia	Côte d'Ivoire	Morocco
Austria	Czech Republic	Netherlands
Benin	Hungary	Philippines
Brazil	Jamaica	Togo
Canada	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Zambia

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the twenty-first plenary meeting, on 14 November 1995.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.
3. The other members of the Council, elected at the twenty-seventh session and whose term of office will expire at the end of the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference, are Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, France, Germany, India, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

2.10 Youth[1]

The General Conference,

Recognizing that, despite commendable efforts by governmental (municipal as well as national), intergovernmental, non-governmental and private sector bodies around the world, the needs of young people and their potential for contributing to the peaceful and democratic development of their societies and of the world are still insufficiently taken into account,

Convinced that the further development and improvement of UNESCO's work about, for and with youth could contribute significantly to solving this problem as well as to invigorating various parts of its own programme,

Recalling 27 C/Resolution 11.3 on 'Youth',

Taking into account the resolution entitled 'Policies and Programmes Involving Youth' adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/154),

1. *Recommends* that Member States:
   (a) avail themselves of conceptual and material assistance from and through UNESCO when formulating and implementing policies and programmes concerning youth that will contribute to the attainment of greater participation by young people in the cultural and socio-economic development of their societies;
   (b) co-operate in a variety of other ways with UNESCO in implementing the youth and sports activities planned in the Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 and, in particular, provide extra-budgetary contributions, whether financial, in kind or through services, especially for activities in the least-developed countries and Member States in post-conflict situations, and concerning young women;
   (c) instil a sense of awareness in production sectors of their countries, in order to foster the setting up of national youth funds;
   (d) strengthen exchange and information networking among youth organizations and other bodies concerned with youth with a view to improving knowledge and policy-making as regards the situation, problems, programmes and projects of youth, particularly through INFOYOUTH;
   (e) include youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Conference of UNESCO and other major events of the Organization so as to enhance its youth advocacy role and, for the same purpose, foster greater participation by young people in National Commissions for UNESCO;
2. *Invites* the Director-General, in addition to the measures contained in paragraph 2.F.(d) of 28 C/Resolution 2.1:
   (a) to offer Member States, with a view to the formulation of national policies and programmes for and with youth, advisory services that take full account of the constructive potential of both other United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental bodies, as well as youth organizations;
   (b) to involve young people and youth organizations - particularly through collective consultations of NGOs - as fully as possible in the preparation and implementation of UNESCO's activities of concern to them in order to give impetus both to the Organization's work with the younger generation, and to intersectoral co-operation in this regard;
   (c) to strengthen exchange and information networking among youth organizations and those concerned with youth with a view to improving knowledge and policy-making as regards the situation, problems, programmes and projects of youth, particularly through the planned survey 'Rounding the Cape - Tuning in to Youth' and INFOYOUTH;
   (d) to continue to focus on activities of a resolutely innovative nature with regard to young people's involvement in the promotion of development, a culture of peace, international understanding and co-operation, human rights and democracy, including further development of the Youth Leader Travel Grant programme and the international youth and student cards scheme;
   (e) to intensify and systematize efforts to mobilize extra-budgetary resources, particularly through the Special Fund for Youth and taking into account the great potential held out by the recycling of certain resources;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the twenty-first plenary meeting, on 14 November 1995.

(f) to take initiatives as appropriate to enhance co-operation with other relevant agencies in the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, particularly with a view to ensuring coherent and mutually advantageous participation in the implementation of the activities of the United Nations system for and with youth;
(g) to ensure, through co-operation with the media, prominence for the ideas underpinning UNESCO's work in the youth field and the results emerging from it;
(h) to achieve greater synergy between UNESCO's activities for and with the younger generation and those in physical education and sports;
(i) to submit to the General Conference at its twenty-ninth session a report on the follow-up and implementation of this resolution.

2.11 **Suspension of Article 3(1) of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS)**[1]

The General Conference,
Having examined document 28 C/32 and *taken note* of the report of the Legal Committee (28 C/138),
Welcoming the Director-General's resolute efforts to renew UNESCO's action in physical education and sport, particularly through relevant provision for reinvigorated programming, enhanced resources, and strengthened inter-organizational co-operation in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997,
Sharing the Director-General's concern that, with its present structure, the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) may not be an adequate instrument for resolute implementation of such renewed action,
Considering it highly desirable for the Director-General to base proposals for a more representative, flexible and cost-efficient structure on further study of the question,
Recognizing that, while Member States may be consulted in various ways for the purpose of this study, it would not be necessary or financially judicious to hold the ninth regular session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, as statutorily required, in 1996-1997,
Decides to suspend for the 1996-1997 budgetary period Article 3(1) of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport.

3 Cultural development: the heritage and creativity

3.1 **Major Programme III: Cultural development: the heritage and creativity**[2]

The General Conference,
Taking into account the crucial importance of the cultural dimension of development and the need to increase knowledge of, respect for and the promotion of cultural identities,
Bearing in mind the Report of the World Commission on Culture and Development,
Stressing the need to enhance cultural and intercultural dialogue as a means of creating a culture of peace,
1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to implement the programmes and subprogrammes of this major programme;
2. *Invites* the Director-General, in particular:
   A. under the 'World Decade for Cultural Development':
      (a) to disseminate, through a series of publications, the best works relating to 'Culture and development' undertaken within the framework of the Decade;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

(b) to pursue ongoing projects and initiate a selected number of new projects centred on the first objective of the Decade - the cultural dimension of development - in such key areas as the environment, population and cultural tourism, as well as on the theme of 'investing in culture';

(c) to intensify co-operation with the other partners of the United Nations system on joint studies and projects, with a view to preparing the integration of the cultural dimension of development into the strategy of the fifth United Nations Development Decade, as well as to maintain support to regional joint projects and networks of co-operation and information in the field of cultural development;

(d) to define the possible nature and content of UNESCO's contribution to regional and subregional culture, specifically with a view to reinforcing the work of the forums of reflection on the cultural dimension of development; and to the establishment, as appropriate, of common markets of knowledge and the promotion and exchange of books, music, radio, films, video, television, theatre and the visual arts, particularly within the framework of the cultural community of Latin America and the Caribbean, taking account of the meetings of ministers of culture of the countries of that region;

B. under Programme III.1, 'Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage':

(a) to promote the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage among Member States and the general public, and to assist Member States in the systematic and continuous monitoring of sites covered by the Convention; to take all necessary measures to strengthen the technical and scientific assistance activities needed for the monitoring of properties included on the World Heritage List within the framework of co-operation with the States Parties to the Convention; to co-ordinate action to be taken to ensure their conservation, and to mobilize the resources required for that purpose;

(b) to invite States Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage to sign also the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954);

(c) to enhance preventive action in the Member States for the protection of the cultural heritage, to facilitate prompt intervention in the case of natural or human-made disasters, and to continue the review of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;

(d) to mobilize international support for safeguarding operations, to strengthen on-site training of specialists in the fields of site management, conservation and preservation, and to promote forms of cultural tourism conducive to the safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage sites;

(e) to reinforce measures for combating illicit traffic in cultural property;

(f) to contribute to the development of museums and to promote their professional management;

(g) to strengthen the inventorying, safeguarding and revitalization of traditional performing arts, oral traditions and endangered languages through the most appropriate technologies and to develop the network of the specialized institutions;

C. under Programme III.2, 'Creativity and cultural industries':

(a) to promote creation and creativity by encouraging the training and further training of artists, by fostering art education at school, and by strengthening artistic information networks and exchanges;

(b) to preserve and promote crafts by helping to build national capacities for the production and trade of high-quality craft products;

(c) to encourage the introduction of policies and strategies aimed at strengthening national and regional capacities for the development of books and other products of cultural industries;

(d) to promote reading, in particular among women, children and youth, and to encourage the establishment of regional and subregional co-operation in this field;

(e) to broaden access to works of the mind, by facilitating the free circulation of books and other cultural products, by encouraging the translation of major literary works and by promoting the study of the problems raised by the translation of these works;

(f) to ensure the implementation of 27 C/Resolution 3.16 on the safeguarding of the cinematographic heritage and the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and

Preservation of Moving Images by entrusting the Executive Board with the question of the possible enlargement of the responsibilities of the Consultative Committee in the relevant follow-up activities;

(g) to improve the protection of creators and other holders of copyright and neighbouring rights, taking into account the new technological environment.

3.2 World Decade for Cultural Development[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling Recommendation No. 27 of the World Conference on Cultural Policies (Mexico City, 1982), 23 C/Resolution 11.10 on the World Decade for Cultural Development, and resolution 41/187 in which the United Nations General Assembly, at its forty-first session, proclaimed the Decade, placed under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO, and took note of the Plan of Action for the World Decade for Cultural Development (E/1986/L.10, Annex),

Recalling 26 C/Resolution 3.2 on the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Recalling the conclusions of the mid-term summary evaluation report on the World Decade for Cultural Development based on replies to the questionnaire sent to Member States by the Director-General of UNESCO, and the examination of that report by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development at its fourth regular session and subsequently by the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-ninth session,

Recalling the Recommendation concerning the follow-up to the Decade, adopted at the fourth regular session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development, in which the Committee recommended that the Director-General do everything possible to follow up the Decade,

Recalling the decision adopted by the Executive Board at its 145th session, in November 1994, and in particular the paragraph therein stating that the interactions between culture and development must be emphasized in the Medium-Term Strategy (145 EX/Decision 4.1.A.II(b) (xii)),

Recalling resolution A/49/105 of 19 December 1994 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly concerning the implementation of the second part of the Decade and inviting all States and other participants in the Decade to foster the integration of cultural factors into all endeavours aimed at social and economic development,

Observing the great convergence of views expressed during the mid-term review of the Decade regarding the results of the first half of the Decade, its achievements and shortcomings, and also the initiatives to be taken to strengthen the programme and foster the more effective mobilization of all those involved during the second part of the Decade,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development (28 C/99) and its recommendations concerning the implementation and the follow-up of the Decade, co-operation with organizations of the United Nations system and certain major projects,

Also noting the identification of six priority fields of action for activities during the remainder of the Decade, namely:

- the cultural dimension of development,
- culture and sustainability,
- culture, tourism and development,
- cultural pluralism,
- investing in culture,
- culture, science, technology and the media,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the acceleration observed in the implementation of projects whose relevance to the theme of acknowledging cultural factors in development projects and policies has increased;

2. *Also expresses its satisfaction* with the implementation of interdisciplinary projects of regional scope that link culture to fields such as the environment, local communities and tourism;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

with the progress being made on the project concerning the methods to be used to integrate cultural factors into development, and with the growing success of the World Day for Cultural Development, celebrated each year on 21 May;

3. *Invites* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to mobilize in support of the Plan of Action for the Decade, the aims of which are:
   (a) to increase understanding of the relations between culture and development and to encourage closer integration of the cultural dimension into projects and policies for sustainable development in order to ensure that such policies reach families and population groups in situations of extreme poverty and social exclusion in the sense of United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/121;
   (b) to concentrate efforts on large-scale interdisciplinary projects launched and implemented in each region;
   (c) to strengthen co-operation with other partners in the United Nations system with a view to undertaking joint studies and projects aimed at preparing the integration of the cultural dimension of development into the strategy for the fifth United Nations Development Decade;
   (d) to promote and co-ordinate the work of those involved in the Decade for the purpose of implementing its Plan of Action;
4. *Requests* the Director-General to take appropriate measures:
   (a) to provide the human and financial resources necessary to continue the Plan of Action and, in particular, to maintain for the 1996-1997 biennium the measures taken during the preceding biennium concerning the Participation Programme: namely, the setting aside of a separate amount of $1.5 million for projects to be undertaken within the framework of the World Decade for Cultural Development, and the possibility of allowing, in addition to the number of Participation Programme requests authorized for each country, two further requests per Member State in respect of Decade projects, within the limit of that amount; and to pay particular attention in so doing to the new orientations;
   (b) to programme the fifth and last regular session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development for April 1997 so that the session will coincide with the conclusion of the Decade;
   (c) to ensure that acknowledgement of the cultural dimension in the process of sustainable development for all, reaching families and population groups in situations of extreme poverty and social exclusion, remains a priority in UNESCO's post-Decade programmes and that this is reflected, concretely and specifically, in the structure and activities of the Organization envisaged for the period after the end of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

3.3 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 24 C/Resolution 11.13 by which it decided to set up the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development and approved its Statutes,

Elects, in accordance with Article II, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Statutes of the Committee, as amended by 28 C/Resolution 22, the following Member States to be members of the Committee:[2]

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.
2. The other members of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development, elected at the twenty-seventh session and whose term of office expires at the end of the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference, are: Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Italy, Malawi, Mexico, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia and Uganda.

Angola	Malaysia	Sweden
Armenia	Mali	Switzerland
Chile	Mauritania	Turkey
Georgia	Pakistan	Ukraine
Haiti	Romania	Uruguay
Japan	Sierra Leone	Zimbabwe
Jordan	Sudan	

3.4 The cultural dimension of post-war reconstruction[1]

The General Conference,

Bearing in mind that, in recent years, UNESCO has been increasingly called upon to respond to emergencies and that many recent conflicts have resulted in the destruction of hundreds and thousands of items of cultural property of both the movable and immovable heritage, and especially of the intangible component - oral traditions, customs, languages, music, dance, performing arts - which, for many population groups, constitutes the essential source of an identity deeply rooted in the past and which is threatened at times of conflict,

Taking note of the efforts UNESCO is making to co-ordinate cultural heritage safeguarding operations in war-affected countries, which often call for rapid emergency action and large-scale reconstruction projects,

Considering the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 and its announced goals under the World Decade for Cultural Development, particularly the continuation of methodological research concerning the integration of cultural factors into development planning and projects,

Considering the call for intensified co-operation with the other partners of the United Nations system in carrying out joint studies and projects, with a view to preparing the integration of the cultural dimension of development into the strategy of the fifth United Nations Development Decade,

Invites the Director-General:

(a) to make Member States more aware of the need to link the cultural dimension of development with post-war reconstruction in war-affected countries by making it one of the priority target areas of the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001 and the regular programme for 1996-1997;

(b) to incorporate the cultural dimension of development in post-war reconstruction as one of the model activities of the World Decade for Cultural Development;

(c) to intensify co-operation with other partners of the United Nations system and other international organizations and NGOs, in order to carry out joint studies and projects with a view to integrating the cultural dimension of development and post-war reconstruction into the strategy of the fifth United Nations Development Decade;

(d) to propose that the experience acquired so far through UNESCO-initiated activities relating to the cultural dimension of post-war reconstruction and development be presented as a separate item at the Habitat II Conference as one of the contributions of UNESCO in the field of cultural development.

3.5 Preservation and development of cultural life in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe[1]

The General Conference,

Bearing in mind resolutions 5.4 (Promotion of a culture of democracy in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe) and 5.6 (UNESCO's contribution in its fields of competence to the implementation of the democratic reforms and promotion of education for democracy and human rights in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe) adopted at its twenty-seventh session,

Welcoming the activities carried out by UNESCO to promote a culture of democracy,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

Taking into consideration the historic importance of the transformations accomplished by the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, making them into States governed by law,

Taking into account the key role of culture in the democratic transformation of society,

Mindful of the difficulties of the period of transition to a flourishing market economy, and of the fact that culture is particularly affected by them,

Convinced that it is incumbent upon UNESCO to protect the values and achievements of culture,

1. *Considers* that UNESCO must pay particular attention to the specific problems of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe;
2. *Declares its willingness* to undertake detailed reflection on the various functions of culture in the different phases of the historic transition in which the countries concerned are engaged;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to organize in 1996 an international conference on the preservation and development (financing) of cultural life in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe;
4. *Invites* the Director-General to specify, on the basis of recommendations to be made by that conference, activities to protect and develop the functioning of cultural institutions in difficulty;
5. *Further invites* the Director-General to mobilize extra-budgetary resources to implement this resolution and, in order to carry out these activities, to establish close co-operation with relevant European organizations (Council of Europe, European Union and EBRD), with other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, funds and other bodies and with the national institutions and organizations of the countries concerned;
6. *Urges* Member States to support the implementation of these activities as part of the World Decade for Cultural Development and the follow-up to the World Report on Culture and Development, with a view to strengthening intercultural dialogue;
7. *Invites* the Director-General to ensure that the results of these activities are broadly disseminated so as to share the experience acquired with other regions.

3.6 Culturelink Network[1]

The General Conference,

Taking into account the importance of cultural information for the overall development of societies, and particularly for the definition of their value systems, reflecting both cultural traditions and cultural identities,

Bearing in mind paragraphs 03007 and 03011 of document 28 C/5 concerning Major Programme III, 'Cultural development: the heritage and creativity', which put special emphasis on the development of cultural development networks, and the establishing of information systems for the circulation of information on cultural development,

Recalling resolution 41/187 by which the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the World Decade for Cultural Development under the joint auspices of UNESCO and the United Nations,

Recalling Recommendation No. 3.2.2, adopted in June 1989 at the Consultation of Representatives of Regional and Subregional Networks of Cultural Development Research and Co-operation for the establishing of the Culturelink Network of Networks for Research and Co-operation in Cultural Development,

Bearing in mind that this initiative has been developed within the framework of the World Decade for Cultural Development and that the Culturelink Network has been recognized by UNESCO as Decade Activity No. 1497,

Noting that the Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO) of Zagreb, Croatia, has been successfully functioning as the focal point of the Culturelink Network since its inception,

Noting that the Culturelink Network has developed a number of activities (joint research projects, establishing of data bases, publishing of the Culturelink Bulletin) during the five years of its existence,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

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Noting with satisfaction that, in the past five years, the Culturelink Network has been growing rapidly and that it now comprises more than 1,000 members (other networks, institutions, individuals) worldwide,

Noting finally that the first Culturelink World Conference, held in Zagreb, 8-11 June 1995, and attended by 90 representatives from 33 countries and from all continents, as well as by 14 international centres and organizations, particularly stressed the successful co-operation of the Culturelink Network with UNESCO and recommended further diversification of the dissemination and exchange of information, individual and institutional capacity-building as well as the establishing of regional Culturelink centres in Africa, Asia and North and South America, in order to provide a firm basis for an effective partnership among Culturelink members and UNESCO,

1. *Invites* Member States to support the further development and growth of the Culturelink Network and the establishing of regional Culturelink centres in Africa, Asia and North and South America;
2. *Invites* the Director-General:
   (a) to ensure support for the development of networks and information systems in the field of cultural development and co-operation, particularly for the continuation and further development of the Culturelink Network;
   (b) to use the services of the Culturelink Network, such as the circulation of data and information on cultural development, national cultural policies and international cultural co-operation, the devising and organizing of specific cultural co-operation activities and the evaluation of their results, in the framework of UNESCO's cultural programmes, with a view to developing new global partnerships and new dimensions of cultural development and co-operation as a whole.

3.7 Takshaschila Institute[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling that the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Asia (Yogyakarta, 10-19 December 1973) stressed that culture could not only add a new dimension to relations between States in the region, but also generate greater understanding and tolerance concerning each other's ways of life,

Referring to Recommendation No. 29 of the above Conference which recalled that the renowned centres of culture and learning which flourished in different parts of Asia were most effective in promoting international cultural co-operation, and that the revival of some of these centres and institutions would provide invaluable agencies for close cultural collaboration and communication among the peoples of the region,

Recalling that, in the above Recommendation, the Yogyakarta Conference recommended to Member States that they:
   (a) initiate measures for establishing or reviving some of these regional centres in collaboration with the interested States of the region,
   (b) consider the possibility of establishing an international university for Pali and Buddhist studies at the original site at Taxila, inviting scholars from States having sizeable Buddhist populations or a tradition of Buddhist scholarship,

Further recalling that UNESCO was recommended to provide maximum facilities within its competence for the establishment of such centres,

Recognizing that the historic city of Takshaschila (Taxila), formerly a crossroads of the early Silk Routes, was a focal point of cultural exchange, a centre of Buddhist study and a renowned seat of learning in the ancient world, and that the revival of this centre and the ideals for which it stood can, today, foster the sharing of knowledge, promote intercultural dialogue and contribute to a culture of peace,

Considering that Pakistan is expressing keen interest in the revival of the centre of Takshaschila (Taxila), in the form of an institute for the comparative study of civilizations, creeds, cultures and languages,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

Taking into account the fact that Taxila is included in the itinerary of the UNESCO Buddhist Route Expedition,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment of an International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS) in Samarkand in August 1995,

Further noting the Recommendation adopted by the second extraordinary session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development inviting Member States to collaborate with IICAS in the documentation of the Central Asian heritage and recommending them to identify interlinking institutions,

Taking into account the fact that the proposed Institute would be established in co-operation with UNESCO within the framework of the network of Silk Roads institutions, with a view to collaborating actively with academic institutions in the region, such as IICAS, as well as with institutions with similar objectives elsewhere in the world,

Requests the Director-General to help Pakistan undertake a feasibility study on the establishment of an International Institute of Comparative Civilization at Takshaschila (Taxila) and to submit the findings of that study to the Executive Board at one of its forthcoming sessions.

3.8 Co-operation with the International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS)[1]

The General Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment of the International Institute for Central Asian Studies in Samarkand in August 1995,

Recognizing that the five Central Asian Republics - Uzbekistan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan - are a coherent unit for study with important common civilization features,

Recognizing further that the study of this area has occupied a central place in UNESCO's programme of 'Integral Study of the Silk Roads - Roads of Dialogue',

Realizing that the area offers considerable scope for further documentation for the purpose of comparative research as a collaborative international effort,

Realizing the need to make its heritage more accessible to scholarship worldwide,

Noting that this heritage lies scattered in numerous institutions, in various countries around the world,

Noting further that single items of this heritage are often fragmented and distributed in museums and other institutions in these countries,

Realizing the need to make copies of these fragments and to reassemble the originals in electronic and print formats,

Realizing further the need to map the locations where these items were found,

Noting that the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development adopted a recommendation at its second extraordinary session in April 1995 on this subject,

1. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with the International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS) on the documentation of this heritage, the reconstruction of originals from fragments, and the identification of the locations where they were made and the routes of their dispersal, all in print and electronic formats;
2. *Recommends* that participating Member States should designate institutions to assume responsibility and undertake networking in this collaborative venture;
3. *Requests* the Director-General to formulate, in close co-operation with IICAS and its branches, a regional programme covering Central Asia which would:
   (a) document the location of Central Asian antiquities and items of the Central Asian heritage now scattered in various institutions worldwide;
   (b) publish the information in catalogues in print and electronic formats;
   (c) reconstitute the originals in print and electronic formats;
   (d) identify and map the sites where these items were originally found;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

4. *Invites* him also to assist in whatever way possible without immediate budgetary implications a feasibility study for this regional programme for the documentation of Central Asian antiquities, a heritage now dispersed throughout the world.

3.9 **Celebration of the 1,700th anniversary of the adoption of Christianity as a State religion in Armenia**[1]

The General Conference,

Considering that Christianity was first adopted as a State religion by Armenia in 301 AD,

Recalling that Christianity has played a significant role in the religious and cultural development of the Armenian people,

Reaffirming the important contribution of Christian Armenia and the Armenian Apostolic Church to the development of universal values, world culture and Christian civilization,

Noting that the year 2001 will be the 1,700th anniversary of the adoption of Christianity as a State religion in Armenia and that for its proper celebration durable and multilateral preparations should be undertaken,

Considering that the celebration of the 1,700th anniversary of the adoption of Christianity as a State religion in Armenia promotes intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding and contributes to world peace and stability,

Taking note of the considerations submitted by the Director-General in this regard,

1. *Invites* the Director-General to accord his high patronage and support for the inclusion in UNESCO's calendar of events of the international celebration of the 1,700th anniversary of the adoption of Christianity as a State religion in Armenia, and to assist in the implementation of proposals submitted by the Republic of Armenia for the celebration of this anniversary and in providing the means for the financing of those events;
2. *Considers* that UNESCO, as the intellectual organization of the United Nations system, should participate in the implementation of this resolution;
3. *Recommends* that Member States lend their support to the Organization for this commemoration by means of initiatives in its fields of competence;
4. *Invites* Member States to associate themselves with the international celebration of the 1,700th anniversary of the adoption of Christianity as a State religion in Armenia through their National Commissions for UNESCO, international and non-governmental organizations, UNESCO Associations and Clubs.

3.10 **The UNESCO World Heritage Centre**[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined documents 28 C/4 and 28 C/5, 28 C/9 and 28 C/6 & 9 Add.,

Considering that the proposals on the granting of functional, administrative and financial autonomy to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre raise many political, legal, administrative and financial problems,

Noting that the above-mentioned proposals are contrary to the positions taken by Member States at the most recent meetings of the World Heritage Committee,

Endorses the recommendations made by the Executive Board at its 147th session and *decides* that documents 28 C/4 and 28 C/5 shall be amended accordingly.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

3.11 **Implementation of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)**[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined the reports of States on the action taken by them to implement the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970),

Recognizing the importance and value of the action taken on the implementation of the Convention as described in the reports received,

Noting however that, as at 1 November 1995, only 82 States had deposited their instrument of ratification or acceptance of the Convention, a fact which limits its effective impact,

Noting the activities undertaken by the Director-General relating to training, the preparation of publications and the encouragement of more effective international collaboration,

Considering that action against illicit traffic in cultural property urgently needs to be strengthened at national as well as international level,

1. *Reiterates* the invitations which it addressed to States in 22 C/Resolution 11.4 and 24 C/Resolution 11.3, concerning measures to be taken to strengthen action against illicit traffic in cultural property at the international and national levels;
2. *Calls the attention* of all States not yet party to the Convention to the Director-General's appeal of 30 December 1990 to such States to become parties to the Convention and *invites* them to respond to that appeal;
3. *Invites* States and the Director-General to pursue activities aimed at strengthening regional co-operation in this field;
4. *Recommends* that States consider the possibility of concluding bilateral agreements for the restitution of illicitly exported cultural property;
5. *Further recommends* that States consider becoming party to the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects which was opened for signature at Rome on 24 June 1995 and which complements the 1970 UNESCO Convention;
6. *Invites* Member States and other States Parties to the 1970 UNESCO Convention to forward a further report on the action they have taken to implement the Convention for examination by the General Conference at its thirty-second session.

3.12 **Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation**[2]

The General Conference,

Recalling 20 C/Resolution 4/7.6/5, by which it approved the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation,

Elects, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 2 of the Statutes of the Committee, as amended by 28 C/Resolution 22, the following Member States to be members of the Committee:[3]

Bolivia	Italy	Netherlands
Cameroon	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Slovakia
Canada	Madagascar	Togo
India	Myanmar	Ukraine

1. Resolution adopted on the report on Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.
3. The other members of the Committee, elected at the twenty-seventh session and whose term of office expires at the end of the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference, are: Bangladesh, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kuwait, Peru, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Zaire.

3.13 **Preliminary study on the advisability of preparing an international instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage**[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined the preliminary study submitted by the Director-General on the drafting of an international standard-setting instrument concerning the protection of the underwater cultural heritage (28 C/39),

Noting that the Division of the United Nations in charge of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the UNESCO Secretariat are already exchanging views on that matter,

Recognizing the importance of this facet of the world's cultural heritage, the urgency of its protection and the fact that UNESCO is the organization entrusted with the protection of the cultural heritage,

Concerned none the less that the technical and, in particular, the jurisdictional, aspects of the matter should be discussed in full,

1. *Thanks* the Director-General for the above-mentioned study;
2. *Notes* the views expressed by certain Member States and States with observer status on aspects, especially jurisdictional, of the matter;
3. *Invites* the Director-General:
   (a) to pursue further discussions with the United Nations in respect of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and with the International Maritime Organization (IMO);
   (b) to organize, in consultation with the United Nations and the IMO, a meeting of experts representing expertise in archaeology, salvage, and jurisdictional regimes; the meeting should also consider the advice provided so far by Member States;
   (c) to report to the Executive Board on the findings of the meeting of experts;
   (d) to make the views of the experts known to all Member States and States with observer status and invite their comments;
   (e) to prepare a synoptic report of States' comments;
   (f) to report back to the General Conference on this matter at its twenty-ninth session in order to enable it at that session to determine whether it is desirable for the matter to be dealt with on an international basis and also which method should be adopted for this purpose.

3.14 **Jerusalem and the implementation of 27 C/Resolution 3.8**[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling the provisions of the Hague Convention and Protocol of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention and its Additional Protocols,

Recalling that the Old City of Jerusalem is included on the World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger and that its protection also comes under the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,

Having considered the Director-General's report on this question,

Recalling UNESCO's previous decisions and resolutions on the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem, requesting that no measure or act be undertaken that alters the religious, cultural, historical or demographical nature of the city or impairs the balance of the site as a whole, pending the outcome of negotiations on the final status of Jerusalem,

1. *Notes:*
   (a) that so far no inventory has been undertaken of the cultural and physical heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem by experts of high repute in the fields concerned, working on an interdisciplinary basis, as was decided by the General Conference at its twenty-sixth session;
   (b) that the bedrock affected by the substance used in digging the tunnel has not been examined, as decided at the 145th session of the Executive Board, in order to propose any measures that might be taken to consolidate the rock;
2. *Calls attention* to the fact that:

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

(a) further excavations have been undertaken in the vicinity of *Al-Ḥaram ash-Sharîf*;
(b) a new gate, located some 10 metres away from the *Bâb al-Maghâriba*, has been opened in the historic wall;
(c) this work significantly alters the architectural and historical aspects of the walls of the Old City, in violation of the recognized principles for the preservation of a scheduled historic site and the relevant resolutions adopted in this regard;
(d) a significant additional excavation of the old tunnel already dug along the western wall of *Al-Ḥaram ash-Sharîf* has been made despite the damage done to the historic buildings above that tunnel and notwithstanding the many objections raised in this respect, this new excavation being designed to result in an opening into the *Via Dolorosa*;
(e) the building work in the new neighbourhood of Mamilla is continuing, thus alarmingly impairing one of the most spectacular urban landscapes of the Holy City;
(f) the same is true of the developments affecting the belvedere, road and small adjoining carpark in the east of the city, all of which lie on land which is the exclusive property of the *Waqf*;

3. *Notes however with satisfaction* the progress of the examination carried out by specialists from ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome) concerning the restoration of the external marble facing of the walls of the Dome of the Rock, the restoration of the stucco-work of the Dome, the conservation of the mosaics decorating the inside of the monument and the project concerning the lighting of the Dome of the Rock;
4. *Thanks* the Israeli authorities for their co-operation with the UNESCO missions;
5. *Pays tribute* to the constant efforts made by the *Waqf* authorities to preserve the Islamic cultural property of Jerusalem;
6. *Thanks* the Director-General for the commendable efforts that he is unceasingly making to ensure the implementation of UNESCO's decisions and resolutions and to secure respect for all the aspects and characteristics of the historic site of the Old City of Jerusalem;
7. *Extends its thanks* to Professor Lemaire for the work that he has done since the beginning of his mission to Jerusalem;
8. *Profoundly hopes* that the peace accords between Israel and Jordan and between Israel and the PLO will pave the way for a new era of mutual understanding, promoting the establishment of a culture of peace in the region and *invites* the Director-General, having regard to the new situation created by the peace process and within the framework of the mission assigned to him to that end:
   (a) to draw up a comprehensive medium- and long-term plan for the purpose of making an inventory of the cultural property of the Old City of Jerusalem and working out safeguarding measures, identifying at an initial stage the projects deemed to have priority;
   (b) to take appropriate measures to determine whether it is necessary to consider consolidating the bedrock and the structures built on it in connection with further tunnelling;
   (c) to arrange for work to be undertaken rapidly to restore *Ḥammâm ash-Shifâ'* and *Ḥammâm al-'Ain*, together with the *Sûq al-Qaṭṭânîn*, which form an indissociable complex vital for the conservation of the Old City;
   (d) to arrange without delay for the restoration of the manuscripts from the Al-Aqṣà Mosque, some of which date from the eighth and ninth centuries, by establishing for that purpose on the spot a restoration workshop which would also serve as a training centre in this field;
   (e) to arrange for a thorough historical, archaeological and technical scientific study to be carried out, in collaboration with the communities concerned, of the basilica of the Holy Sepulchre, under the aegis of UNESCO, on the basis of which further restoration projects could be drawn up, and which would serve as guidance for future work;
9. *Further invites* him to be vigilant in ensuring that the Israeli authorities, with regard to the work to open the new gate in the historic walls and the continued digging of the tunnel, proceed with full respect for the Charter of Venice and the relevant universally recognized principles;
10. *Decides* to place this item on the agenda of its twenty-ninth session.

3.15 **Co-operation for the safeguarding of the ecocultural heritage of the historic area of Angkor**[1]

The General Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the new framework agreement signed by the Royal Government of Cambodia and UNESCO, together with the measures taken by the Director-General to increase staffing levels at the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh,

Recalling the report by the Director-General on the implementation of safeguarding activities on the site of Angkor (145 EX/22) and 145 EX/Decision 5.5.6,

Welcoming any initiative likely to muster international aid from governments, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations and public and private institutions for the restoration, conservation and enhancement of the Angkor archaeological site,

Expressing its gratitude to the members of the International Co-ordinating Committee for the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor, chaired jointly by the Governments of France and Japan,

1. *Invites* the Director-General to continue his activities for the protection of the ecocultural heritage of the historic area of Angkor;
2. *Requests* the Director-General to continue to assist the Cambodian authorities in their efforts to combat vandalism, looting and the illicit traffic in their national cultural heritage, in accordance with the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970).

3.16 **Preservation of Moenjodaro**[1]

The General Conference,

Taking into account the commendable work already carried out by UNESCO for the preservation of the world heritage at Moenjodaro, Pakistan, and the valuable contribution made by Member States,

Appreciating the Director-General's remarks about Moenjodaro as one of the wonders of the world (opening address at the European Meeting on the Historical and Artistic Heritage and Pollution, Madrid, 1992),

Taking note of the assessment of the progress of work at Moenjodaro made by the International Consultative Committee (ICC) and the Pakistan/UNDP/UNESCO tripartite review (Karachi, Pakistan, 8-15 March 1995),

Noting with satisfaction that Pakistan is planning to extend promotional activities in Pakistan and abroad for the preservation of Moenjodaro,

Noting further that ICC (8-15 March 1995) has recommended that the treatment of walls and the work on the stupa and the Great Bath need to be completed, as does the documentation,

Mindful of the fact that the funds already set aside for the preservation of Moenjodaro for the 1994-1995 biennium have been exhausted,

Requests the Director-General to further mobilize international support during the 1996-1997 biennium for the completion of works as recommended by ICC.

3.17 **Election of the members of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign for the Establishment of the Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo**[2]

The General Conference,

Recalling 21 C/Resolution 4/11 whereby it approved the setting up of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign for the Establishment of the Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo,

Elects the following Member States to be members of the Committee:

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

Argentina	Czech Republic	Poland
Bangladesh	Egypt	Sudan
Belgium	Finland	Switzerland
Benin	Greece	Turkey
Costa Rica	Pakistan	Zambia

3.18 **Proclamation of 23 April 'World Book and Copyright Day'**[1]

The General Conference,

Considering that historically books have been the most powerful factor in the dissemination of knowledge and the most effective means of preserving it,

Considering consequently that all moves to promote their dissemination will serve not only greatly to enlighten all those who have access to them, but also to develop fuller collective awareness of cultural traditions throughout the world and to inspire behaviour based on understanding, tolerance and dialogue,

Considering that one of the potentially most effective ways to promote and to disseminate books - as shown by the experience of several UNESCO Member States - is the establishment of a 'Book Day' and the organization of events such as book fairs and exhibitions on the same day,

Noting furthermore that this idea has not yet been adopted at international level,

Adopts the above-mentioned idea and proclaims 23 April of every year 'World Book and Copyright Day', as it was on that date in 1616 that Miguel de Cervantes, William Shakespeare and Inca Garcilaso de la Vega died.

3.19 **Asia-Pacific Co-operative Programme for Reading Promotion and Book Development (APPREB)**[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling the Asia-Pacific Co-operative Programme for Reading Promotion and Book Development (APPREB), a regional network of institutions for strengthening national and regional capacities in the field of publishing and other cultural industries in the Asia and the Pacific region, launched in 1992 following the recommendations of the tenth meeting of Experts on Regional Co-operation in UNESCO Cultural Activities in Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, March 1991) and with the agreement of the regional APPREB Consultation (Kuala Lumpur, December 1991),

Recalling also the recommendation adopted at the eleventh meeting of Experts on Regional Co-operation in UNESCO Cultural Activities in Asia and the Pacific, held in February 1993, which recommends UNESCO to increase its technical and financial assistance to APPREB and strengthen the functioning of the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) for the formulation of long-term programmes of book development in co-operation with Member States and to endorse the continuation of the role of ACCU as the co-ordinating agency for APPREB after 1993,

Appreciating the recent achievements of APPREB, such as the survey of reading needs conducted in Laos, Pakistan, Tonga and Mongolia, the Subregional Consultation on the Free Flow of Books (India, 1994), the Subregional Workshop on Formulating Effective Strategies for Promoting Reading in Rural Areas (Bangladesh, 1995), the Subregional Workshop on Book Production in the Pacific (Fiji, 1995), and the Regional Consultation for APPREB (Thailand, 1995),

Noting that the latter meeting identified the following six areas for APPREB activities for the 1996-1997 biennium: co-publication and translation, training book personnel, conducting studies, surveys and setting up data bases, APPREB promotion, supporting Member States on national policies on books and reading, and other related issues, reading campaigns and programmes to encourage publishing; and that a considerable number of proposals have been presented by the participating Member States within these areas,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

Taking into consideration that, in addition to the foregoing, UNESCO's book development and reading promotion programme in Latin America and the Caribbean has benefited from close collaboration with the Regional Centre for Book Promotion in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC), which has been a major partner of UNESCO since 1971,

Recognizing with concern that the descriptions of the activities related to APPREB and CERLALC in document 28 C/5 do not adequately reflect the provisions of proposed resolution 3.1 on book development (para. 03002 C(c)),

Requests the Director-General to continue to support the Asia-Pacific Co-operative Programme for Reading Promotion and Book Development (APPREB), and CERLALC (Regional Centre for Book Promotion in Latin America and the Caribbean).

4 Communication, information and informatics

4.1 Major Programme IV: Communication, information and informatics[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling the importance of communication, information and informatics - whether for spreading news or ideas, transmitting scientific or technological data, making people aware of matters essential to democratic life, or providing a medium for individual or collective cultural expression - in all areas of human activity,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to implement the programmes and subprogrammes of this major programme;
2. *Invites* the Director-General, in particular:
   A. under Programme IV.1, 'Free flow of information':
      (a) to promote the free flow of information at international and national levels, press freedom, the safety of journalists, independent and pluralistic media, and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information, without any obstacle to the freedom of expression;
      (b) to foster the cultural and educational dimension in electronic media programmes, to encourage international debate on the issue of violence on the screen and its effects, particularly on young people, and to encourage women's access to expression and decision-making at all levels in the media and in the field of communication in general;
      (c) to collect and disseminate studies on new trends in information and communication technologies and to foster international reflection on related ethical and legal issues, to carry out a prospective analysis of the impact of the latest technological advances on the information field and to finalize the second edition of the World Communication Report;
      (d) to help Member States formulate national policies and regional strategies for access to, and the optimum utilization of, information, taking into account the progress of technology, and to encourage the development of methodologies for the handling and exchange of information using networks and multimedia tools;
   B. under Programme IV.2, 'Capacity-building in communication, information and informatics':
      (a) to foster, particularly in developing countries, the development of community media in rural and disadvantaged areas and in large cities, as tools for the participation of civil society in the development process;
      (b) to increase audio-visual production capacities in developing countries, and to explore ways and means of improving regional and international dissemination of their products;
      (c) to support the development and networking of UNESCO Chairs in communication (ORBICOM), to launch the network of journalism schools associated with UNESCO

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

and to contribute to the training and retraining of communication professionals, particularly women;

(d) to strengthen the activities of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and intensify its interaction with the United Nations system and funding sources;

(e) to expand the role of the General Information Programme (PGI) in monitoring new developments in the field of information and in assisting Member States to formulate related policies and strategies;

(f) to promote the safeguarding of unique and endangered library and archives holdings and to facilitate access to them, thereby helping to preserve the 'Memory of the World';

(g) to encourage the modernization of library and archival services and upgrade their role as active partners in the dissemination of knowledge and in socio-economic development, and to promote public libraries as gateways to information highways and networks;

(h) to support the establishment of an international network of schools of information studies and the improvement of the education and training of librarians, archivists and information specialists;

(i) to encourage regional co-operative initiatives in the field of informatics, to strengthen regional informatics networks and facilitate their connection with international networks, and to support the training of informatics specialists;

(j) to implement projects under the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP) and to increase its fund-raising capacity;

(k) to help develop common approaches to the training of communication, information and informatics specialists in the use of modern technologies;

(l) to carry out pilot projects involving new applications of information and communication technologies with a view to facilitating access to telematics services in developing countries, and in particular, to promote the use of these technologies for open learning and diversified lifelong education in support of 'Learning without frontiers'.

4.2 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication[1]

The General Conference,

Elects, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article 2 of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication, as amended by 28 C/Resolution 22, the following Member States to be members of the Council:[2]

Argentina
Belarus
Belgium
Benin
Cameroon
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
France
Germany
Haiti
Hungary
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Kenya
Mali
Namibia
Norway
Oman
Switzerland
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Yemen
Zimbabwe

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.
2. The other members of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication, elected at the twenty-seventh session and whose term of office expires at the end of the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference, are: China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Netherlands, Niger, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay and Venezuela.

4.3 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme[1]

The General Conference,

Elects, in accordance with Article 2, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme as amended by 20 C/Resolution 36.1 and 28 C/Resolution 22, the following Member States to be members of the Council:[2]

Algeria	Ecuador	Philippines
Argentina	Egypt	Switzerland
Benin	Germany	Togo
Bulgaria	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Uganda
Cameroon	Japan	Uruguay
Chile	Madagascar	Viet Nam
China	Morocco	

4.4 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme[1]

The General Conference,

Elects, in accordance with Article 2, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme, as amended by 28 C/Resolution 22, the following Member States to be members of the Intergovernmental Committee:[3]

Bulgaria	Israel	Nicaragua
Canada	Italy	Slovakia
China	Kenya	Sri Lanka
Côte d'Ivoire	Kuwait	Uruguay
Ecuador	Lebanon	Viet Nam
Guinea	Malaysia	Zimbabwe

4.5 Support to cultural and educational activities undertaken by public service broadcasting, media professionals and journalists to reduce violence in the media[4]

The General Conference,

Bearing in mind UNESCO's commitment to communication in the service of humanity,

Mindful of the dangers, in particular for children, young people and women, of violence in video and television programmes and electronic games,

Expressing its gratitude to the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and to the Indian National Commission for UNESCO for the holding of the international round table on non-violence, tolerance and television (New Delhi, 1 April 1994),

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.
2. The other members of the Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme, elected at the twenty-seventh session and whose term of office expires at the end of the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference, are: Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Honduras, Lithuania, Mozambique, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia and Thailand.
3. The other members of the Committee, elected at the twenty-seventh session and whose term of office expires at the close of the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference, are: Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Mauritania, Netherlands, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal and Spain.
4. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

Noting with satisfaction that, following that round table, the Secretariat drew up an international list of guiding principles formulated by various television companies with a view to reducing violence on television,

Recalling the conclusions of the international seminar on the target family: the image of the family in media productions (Courmayeur, 19-21 March 1995),

Taking into account the conclusions of the international round table on the cultural and educational functions of public service broadcasting (UNESCO, Paris, 3-5 July 1995),

Recalling Article 17 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the efforts made by the Swedish National Commission for UNESCO to organize an international seminar on violence on the screen and the rights of the child (Lund, Sweden, 26-27 September 1995),

Expressing satisfaction at the emphasis placed by the Director-General on action designed to encourage debate between professional media circles and representatives of civil society on the need to reduce violence on the screen,

Invites Member States:

(a) to support public service radio and television broadcasting so that it can fulfil its cultural and educational mandate;

(b) to encourage media professionals (responsible for production, programming and creation) to study possible ways and means of reducing violence on the screen, especially in fictional programmes;

(c) to encourage journalists to give thought to violence in news programmes and to take steps towards reducing such violence, doing so in accordance with the codes of ethics established by the profession, and by the profession alone;

(d) to make a positive contribution to international debate on this subject.

4.6 Promotion of independent and pluralist media[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Also recalling resolution 4.3 adopted at its twenty-sixth session 'recognizing that a free, pluralistic and independent press is an essential component of any democratic society', and inviting the Director-General 'to extend to other regions of the world the action ... to encourage press freedom and to promote the independence and pluralism of the media',

Noting with satisfaction resolution 4.1 adopted at its twenty-seventh session and, in particular, paragraph 2.A.(a) inviting the Director-General 'to promote the free flow of information at international and national levels, press freedom, independent and pluralistic media, and a better balanced dissemination of information, without any obstacle to the freedom of expression',

Thanking the Director-General for having implemented, in accordance with the above resolution, a broad variety of activities, and in particular for having organized, in co-operation with the United Nations Department of Public Information and professional media organizations and with the assistance of a number of donor agencies, a series of regional seminars to promote press freedom, and independent and pluralistic media,

Stressing the outstanding importance of *and endorsing* the declarations adopted by the participants in the seminars held in Windhoek, Namibia (29 April-3 May 1991), in Almaty, Kazakstan (5-9 October 1992) and in Santiago, Chile (2-6 May 1994),

Convinced that the joint UNESCO/United Nations (Department of Public Information) regional seminar on promoting independent and pluralist Arab media to be held in Sana'a, Yemen, in early 1996 will contribute to creating conditions that will enable pluralist media to develop and participate effectively in the democratization and development processes in the Arab region,

Invites the Director-General to take adequate measures in order to prepare and organize, in co-operation with the United Nations Department of Public Information and professional media organizations and with the support of various funding sources, a similar regional seminar in Europe at the beginning of May 1997, also using this opportunity to celebrate

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

International Press Freedom Day, whose creation was proposed in May 1991, in Windhoek, by the participants in the Seminar on Promoting an Independent and Pluralistic African Press.

4.7 Toronto and Beijing platforms for action on women and the media[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling resolution 4.3 adopted at its twenty-seventh session 'recognizing that the promotion of the rights of women and the encouragement of their participation in development and the establishment of peace form part of the two common objectives of the United Nations system: (a) the promotion of sustainable and equitable development centred on human beings, (b) the construction of a peace based on human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy', and 'inviting the Director-General to ensure that account is taken of the conclusions of the impact evaluation of communication activities carried out for the benefit of women over the last decade (1981-1991)',

Also recalling 144 EX/Decision 5.1.4 specifically concerning the Organization's contribution to the fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace;

Noting with satisfaction that resolution 4.3 was implemented in a dynamic, concrete and constructive manner during the 1994-1995 biennium, and that the planning, preparation and proceedings of the International Symposium, 'Women and the Media - Access to Expression and Decision-Making', clearly met a need and aroused great interest not only amongst those responsible for equality policies, but also amongst media professionals,

Emphasizing the quality of the discussions, results and recommendations of that International Symposium, recorded in the Toronto Platform for Action and taken into account in the preparation of the Beijing Platform for Action (section J),

1. *Adopts* the Toronto Platform for Action which, whilst respecting the necessary freedom of expression in and by the media, is a useful instrument for promoting the development of relevant and innovative projects for equality between men and women;
2. *Expresses the wish* that the short- and medium-term recommendations consistent with freedom of expression contained in the Beijing Platform for Action (section J) and, more particularly, in the Toronto Platform for Action should serve as a reference in determining and implementing priorities concerning communication policies relating to women, their rights and their potential, and that these concerns be systematically taken into account;
3. *Thanks* the Director-General for having suggested, in the follow-up to these recommendations, various activities on behalf of women for the next biennium (1996-1997) in and through communication;
4. *Recommends* that the activities proposed in document 28 C/5 and within the WOMMED-FEMMED network, in particular those relating to community radio, new technologies and training, be considered as priorities both in the regular programme and in the search for extra-budgetary funding;
5. *Invites* the Director-General to take all appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of these activities during the next biennium;
6. *Urges* that an 'official for women' (m./f.) be appointed in the Communication, Information and Informatics Sector with permanent responsibility for all matters relating to women, as should be done in each sector;
7. *Invites* Member States to take all possible measures to promote the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Toronto and Beijing (section J) platforms for action.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

4.8 Revival of the Ancient Library of Alexandria[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling the objectives of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997),

Taking into account the objective of the Decade which is the acknowledgement of the fundamental importance of the cultural dimension of development in the lives of human beings and societies, and of the interactions between the different cultures of the world,

Considering the importance of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in the broadest sense, including the material and intangible cultural heritage in all its forms,

Taking into account the strategies proposed for UNESCO in its Medium-Term Strategy (1996-2001) in order to confront the problems and challenges of the twenty-first century and arrive at a clearer understanding of the role played by cultural factors in determining the success or failure of development strategies,

Referring to the world appeal launched by UNESCO in October 1987 for the project for the Revival of the Ancient Library of Alexandria,

Urges Member States and the international community to continue to provide aid for the completion of major cultural projects and notably the project for the Revival of the Ancient Library of Alexandria, in accordance with that appeal.

4.9 Co-operation on matters of information design[1]

The General Conference,

Convinced that optimized visual communication based on the principles and methods of information design may contribute to overcoming both social and language barriers by facilitating better understanding within the human community in all sectors of social, economic and scientific activity,

Noting the urgent demand for user-friendly access to information made available by the rapid growth in communication technology with regard both to the emerging new media and the enormous transportation potential of data highways,

Invites Member States:

(a) to intensify co-operation on matters of information design:
  (i) at national level;
  (ii) among themselves at regional and international levels;
  (iii) with international organizations active in information design work, in particular with the International Institute for Information Design (IID), located in Austria and operating in collaboration with UNESCO;

(b) to promote and support - morally and, if possible, financially - all the various kinds of information design activities undertaken by universities, research laboratories, public authorities, business enterprises and other institutions.

4.10 Strengthening of the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme[1]

The General Conference,

Noting that developing countries need to develop their competence in applications of informatics and in computing, and that without a sound understanding of computing, they will only be spectators of information technology,

Noting that the lack of expertise in computing in developing countries has made the implementation of projects with an information technology component very expensive since it has proved necessary to use consultants from other regions to develop and install software; and that even then, results are unsatisfactory because of a poor understanding of the social and cultural context,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

Noting that IIP provides the most appropriate framework for human resources development, technology transfer and the supply of essential services to Member States in the area of information processing technology,

Noting the pioneering role of IIP projects in introducing the information highways in developing regions and in countries in transition, by setting up computer network projects such as the Regional Informatics Networks (RINAF, RINAS, RINSCA, RINSEAP, RINEE),

1. *Invites* the Member States to participate fully in IIP activities by providing voluntary contributions and funds-in-trust and by involving their informatics communities in co-operation with IIP;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to ensure that IIP activities are enhanced and given a higher profile, notably by including informatics in the title of Major Programme IV as in document 27 C/5;
3. *Further invites* the Director-General to strengthen the resources of the IIP Division and to concentrate the available resources on financing concrete projects in the Member States.

5 Transdisciplinary projects and activities[1]

5.1 Transdisciplinary project: Environment and population education and information for development

The General Conference,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to implement the activities under this transdisciplinary project, giving special attention to the needs of least-developed countries, the Member States in Africa, the nine high-population developing countries, women and youth, and to the necessity of better defining the objectives assigned to the project;
2. *Invites* the Director-General, in particular:
   (a) to follow up the recommendations of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Agenda 21 and of the 1993 International Congress on Population Education and Development, as well as the programmes of action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development and the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women;
   (b) to acknowledge and strengthen co-operation with other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in particular UNFPA, UNEP, UNDP, WHO, ILO, FAO and UNICEF, as well as with other international non-governmental organizations and donor agencies, with a view to:
      (i) refining the knowledge base and developing action frameworks to foster, in the various regions, education, training and information activities to deal with environment, population and development issues in an integrated manner;
      (ii) emphasizing the educational component of the project and fostering the development of new or reoriented education, training and information programmes and materials, with a view to strengthening Member States' capacities;
      (iii) mobilizing the support of decision-makers and opinion leaders at international, regional and national levels in favour of programmes and activities dealing, in an integrated manner, with environment, population and development issues;
      (iv) submitting to the Executive Board at its 149th session all existing evaluation documents on the project, including those on the possible need to organize a third international conference on environmental education.

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of Commission V at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

5.2 Innovation in education and increased public awareness of environmental and population issues

The General Conference,

Recalling 25 C/Resolutions 101 and 105, concerning Major Programme Areas I 'Education and the future' and V 'The social and human sciences in a changing world' respectively,

Recalling further the recommendations of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Chapter 36) in Agenda 21 and of the 1993 International Congress on Population Education and Development, as well as the Programme of Action of 1994 of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD),

Bearing in mind current demographic changes affecting the economic and social development of States, the role of education in the modern world and the need to raise levels of knowledge relating to population, the family and health,

Bearing also in mind that the world's population exerts a growing impact on the environment through people's wasteful life-styles as a result of affluence, polluting technologies, and the sheer increase in population size,

Stressing that urgent action aimed at sustaining life on earth and influencing the population, affluence, and technology factors in the environmental impact equation (I=PAT) is required, to slow down environmental degradation and subsequent reductions in the world's ecosphere resources,

Noting the importance of pedagogical innovation and of ensuring that the content and methods of education meet society's needs in respect of harmonious development of the personality,

Recalling further the programme of action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, where the need for environmental and population education was stressed once more,

Convinced of the need for education programmes to increase awareness of environmental and population issues and to bring about changes in behaviour,

Convinced further of Member States' interest in the development of population education,

Stressing the urgent need for international action on the development and implementation of compulsory and non-formal environmental and population education for developing awareness of population and environmental issues among people young and old, in all regions of the world,

1. *Requests* the Director-General to stimulate as a matter of urgency through the existing transdisciplinary project on environment and population education and information for development, and in co-operation with national governments and NGOs, the preparation, integration and inclusion at all levels in existing formal and non-formal curricula of education programmes on environment and population issues;
2. *Further requests* the Director-General to ensure that strong support and the required resources are given to this project to enable it to achieve its objectives at national, regional and interregional levels.

5.3 Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace

The General Conference,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to implement the activities under this transdisciplinary project;
2. *Invites* the Director-General, in particular:
   A. under Unit 1: 'Education for peace, human rights, democracy, international understanding and tolerance':
      (a) to support the adoption of educational policies, plans and programmes, and the design and dissemination of manuals, textbooks and teaching aids, as foreseen in the Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy, noted by the 44th session of the International Conference on Education (October 1994) and endorsed by the General Conference at its twenty-eighth session, and in the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1994);
      (b) to reinforce networks of institutions active in education for peace, human rights and democracy, with particular emphasis on the strengthening of the Associated Schools Project and the network of UNESCO Chairs;

(c) to promote a radio and television production (to be broadcast throughout the world on the basis of agreements and forms of suitable co-operation and co-production) seeking to encourage knowledge of and respect for different cultures, religions and ethnic groups and the development of attitudes in keeping with a culture of peace;

(d) to arrange for an initial study on the production of very short advertisements which could be selected after an ad hoc international competition, for example aimed at young children to encourage feelings against violence, to be broadcast at appropriate times and intervals by the television stations of all Member States;

(e) to appeal to Member States to encourage public radio and television services to undertake the production and broadcasting of advertisements and national programmes in line with the aims and criteria mentioned above, towards educating children for peace, democracy, non-violence and tolerance, and in the co-production of advertisements and programmes proposed by UNESCO for worldwide broadcasting;

B. under Unit 2: 'Promotion of human rights and democracy; struggle against discrimination':

(a) to contribute to the better understanding, recognition and protection of all human rights, with particular emphasis on new prospects in human rights and international law, and on the promotion of cultural rights, including those of persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples;

(b) to contribute to the prevention and elimination of all forms of discrimination based on racial, national or ethnic origin, language, religion or belief;

(c) to promote the application of the principle of the equality in law of men and women and prevent discrimination and violence against women;

(d) to ensure the follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance;

(e) to contribute to the consolidation of democratic processes and reinforcement of civil society through the exchange of information and experiences, as well as through the provision of advisory services and technical assistance, particularly in Africa;

C. under Unit 3: 'Cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue':

(a) to consolidate cultural pluralism in multicultural societies by organizing international exchanges of experience in this field, by giving fresh impetus to multilingualism (particularly in education and teacher training) and by fostering forms of cultural expression of minorities and indigenous peoples (within the framework of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People);

(b) to promote values that may consolidate intercultural dialogue with a view to peace, among regions and within regions themselves, while securing the participation of women and young people;

(c) to create through intercultural projects new opportunities for dialogue and exchange between cultural areas;

D. under Unit 4: 'Conflict prevention and post-conflict peace-building':

(a) to promote the search for effective methods of conflict prevention;

(b) to provide, in the framework of the initiatives taken by the United Nations system, assistance to countries experiencing emergency situations, with particular emphasis on meeting educational needs and supporting non-partisan local media;

(c) to support post-conflict peace-building, within the framework, *inter alia*, of national culture of peace programmes, laying special emphasis on the reconstruction of education systems and services, as well as on the development of independent and pluralistic media.

5.4 Education for peace, human rights, democracy, international understanding and tolerance

5.41 Updating of the 1974 Recommendation on international education: Endorsement of the Declaration of the 44th session of the International Conference on Education and approval of the Draft Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy

The General Conference,

Recalling 27 C/Resolution 5.7, in which it invited the Director-General to ensure at the 44th session of the International Conference on Education (ICE) the evaluation of the implementation and consideration of the possible updating of the 1974 Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as well as the finalization of the Integrated Action Plan on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy,

Taking into consideration the results of the 44th session of the International Conference on Education (Geneva, October 1994),

Noting in particular that Member States, in their replies to the IBE questionnaire, the regional preparatory meetings for that ICE session and the Committee of Governmental Experts (Geneva, 3-4 October 1994), emphasized the important role which the Recommendation has played for the promotion of education,

Recognizing, however, that recent international and national changes and new trends and needs of societies and humanity as a whole make the role of education more crucial than ever in promoting a culture of peace, human rights and democracy and call for an updating of the 1974 Recommendation, which was adopted in a different socio-historical context,

1. *Recognizes* the value of the 1974 Recommendation in the light of UNESCO's ethical, educational and intellectual mission as an instrument which continues to inspire the implementation of education for peace, human rights and democracy;
2. *Endorses* the Declaration of the 44th session of the International Conference on Education[1] and *approves* the Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy;[2]
3. *Considers* that, as that Conference indicated, the Declaration and Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy 'could represent the most relevant and most appropriate way of bringing up to date the objectives, strategies and approaches in the field of education for international understanding' (ED-BIE/CONFINTED 44/6);
4. *Considers* that the synthesis of the Member States' replies to the questionnaire on the theme of the 1994 ICE session (ED-BIE/CONFINTED 44/INF.2) serves as the second synthesis of national reports which was to be submitted to the General Conference in 1995 within the framework of the Permanent System of Reporting on the steps taken by Member States to apply the 1974 Recommendation (23 C/Resolution 13.3);
5. *Decides* that the Permanent System of Reporting should also cover the implementation of the Declaration and Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy, as well as the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy (Montreal, 1993) and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (Vienna, 1993) as regards education for human rights and democracy, as well as the Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2005);
6. *Decides also* that the Advisory Committee on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy established in 1995 in accordance with 27 C/Resolution 5.8 should also advise the Director-General on matters relating to the above-cited Permanent System of Reporting.

1. See Annex I to this resolution.
2. See Annex II to this resolution.

Annex I — Declaration of the 44th session of the International Conference on Education

1. *We, the Ministers of Education* meeting at the 44th session of the International Conference on Education,

Deeply concerned by the manifestations of violence, racism, xenophobia, aggressive nationalism and violations of human rights, by religious intolerance, by the upsurge of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and by the growing gap separating wealthy countries from poor countries, phenomena which threaten the consolidation of peace and democracy both nationally and internationally and which are all obstacles to development,

Mindful of our responsibility for the education of citizens committed to the promotion of peace, human rights and democracy in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, the Constitution of UNESCO, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the conventions on the rights of women, and in accordance with the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms,

Convinced that education policies have to contribute to the development of understanding, solidarity and tolerance among individuals and among ethnic, social, cultural and religious groups and sovereign nations,

Convinced that education should promote knowledge, values, attitudes and skills conducive to respect for human rights and to an active commitment to the defence of such rights and to the building of a culture of peace and democracy,

Equally convinced:

- of the great responsibility incumbent not only on parents, but on society as a whole, to work together with all those involved in the education system, and with non-governmental organizations, so as to achieve full implementation of the objectives of education for peace, human rights and democracy and to contribute in this way to sustainable development and to a culture of peace;
- of the need to seek synergies between the formal education system and the various sectors of non-formal education, which are helping to make a reality of education that is in conformity with the aims of the World Declaration on Education for All, adopted in Jomtien;
- of the decisive role that also falls to non-formal educational organizations in the process of forming the personalities of young people;

2. *Strive resolutely*:

2.1 to base education on principles and methods that contribute to the development of the personality of pupils, students and adults who are respectful of their fellow human beings and determined to promote peace, human rights and democracy;

2.2 to take suitable steps to establish in educational institutions an atmosphere contributing to the success of education for international understanding, so that they become ideal places for the exercise of tolerance, respect for human rights, the practice of democracy and learning about the diversity and wealth of cultural identities;

2.3 to take action to eliminate all direct and indirect discrimination against girls and women in education systems and to take specific measures to ensure that they achieve their full potential;

2.4 to give special attention to improving curricula, the content of textbooks, and other educational materials including new technologies, with a view to educating caring and responsible citizens open to other cultures, able to appreciate the value of freedom, respectful of human dignity and differences, and able to prevent conflicts or resolve them by non-violent means;

2.5 to adopt measures to enhance the role and status of educators in formal and non-formal education and to give priority to pre-service and in-service training as well as the retraining of educational personnel, including planners and managers, oriented notably towards professional ethics, civic and moral education, cultural diversity, national codes and internationally recognized standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2.6 to encourage the development of innovative strategies adapted to the new challenges of educating responsible citizens committed to peace, human rights, democracy and sustainable development, and to apply appropriate measures of evaluation and assessment of these strategies;

2.7 to prepare, as quickly as possible and taking into account the constitutional structures of each State, programmes of action for the implementation of this Declaration;

3. *We are determined to increase our efforts to*:

3.1 give a major priority in education to children and young people, who are particularly vulnerable to incitements to intolerance, racism and xenophobia;

3.2 seek the co-operation of all possible partners who would be able to help teachers to link the education process more closely to real social life and transform it into the practice of tolerance and solidarity, respect for human rights, democracy and peace;

3.3 develop further, at the national and international levels, exchanges of educational experiences and research, direct contacts between students, teachers and researchers, school twinning arrangements and visits, with special attention to experimental schools such as UNESCO Associated Schools, to UNESCO Chairs,

educational innovation networks and UNESCO Clubs and Associations;

3.4 implement the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, June 1993) and the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy adopted at the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy (Montreal, March 1993), and make the internationally recognized instruments in the field of human rights available to all educational establishments;

3.5 contribute, through specific activities, to the celebration of the United Nations Year for Tolerance (1995), and particularly to the inauguration, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and UNESCO, of the celebration of the International Day for Tolerance;

Consequently, we, the Ministers of Education meeting at the 44th session of the International Conference on Education, *adopt* this Declaration and *invite* the Director-General to present to the General Conference a Framework of Action that allows Member States and UNESCO to integrate, within a coherent policy, education for peace, human rights and democracy in the perspective of sustainable development.

Annex II *Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy*

I. Introduction

1. This Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy is intended to give effect to the Declaration adopted at the 44th session of the International Conference on Education. It suggests basic guidelines which could be translated into strategies, policies and plans of action at the institutional and national levels according to the conditions of different communities.
2. In a period of transition and accelerated change marked by the expression of intolerance, manifestations of racial and ethnic hatred, the upsurge of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, discrimination, war and violence towards those regarded as 'other' and the growing disparities between rich and poor, at international and national levels alike, action strategies must aim both at ensuring fundamental freedoms, peace, human rights, and democracy and at promoting sustainable and equitable economic and social development, all of which have an essential part to play in building a culture of peace. This calls for a transformation of the traditional styles of educational action.
3. The international community has recently expressed its firm resolve to provide itself with instruments adapted to the current challenges in the world in order to act in a concerted and effective way. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action for Human Rights adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, June 1993), the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy adopted by the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy (Montreal, March 1993), and the Associated Schools Project Strategy and Plan of Action 1994-2000 are, in this respect, attempts to respond to the challenge of promoting peace, human rights, democracy and development.
4. Taking inspiration from the Recommendation on Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, this Framework of Action seeks to suggest to Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations an up-to-date and integrated view of problems and strategies concerning education for peace, human rights and democracy. It was drawn up at the request of the General Conference at its twenty-seventh session, taking into account existing action plans, and its purpose is to enhance their practical relevance and effectiveness. The idea then is to draw on accumulated experience in order to chart new directions for the education of citizens in every country. The Framework of Action accordingly identifies principles and objectives of action and formulates proposals for the consideration of policy-makers within each State and for co-operation between countries on the basis of the commitments contained in the Declaration, to which it is closely linked. It also attempts to bring together into a coherent whole the various measures aimed at defining study topics, realigning education at all levels, rethinking methods and reviewing teaching materials in use, stimulating research, developing teacher training and helping to make the education system more open to society by means of active partnership.
5. All human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. The strategies of action for their implementation must take specific historic, religious and cultural considerations into account.

II. Aims of education for peace, human rights and democracy

6. The ultimate goal of education for peace, human rights and democracy is the development in every individual of a sense of universal values and types of behaviour on which a culture of peace is predicated. It is possible to identify even in different socio-cultural contexts values that are likely to be universally recognized.

7. Education must develop the ability to value freedom and the skills to meet its challenges. This means preparing citizens to cope with difficult and uncertain situations and fitting them for personal autonomy and responsibility. Awareness of personal responsibility must be linked to recognition of the value of civic commitment, of joining together with others to solve problems and to work for a just, peaceful and democratic community.
8. Education must develop the ability to recognize and accept the values which exist in the diversity of individuals, genders, peoples and cultures and develop the ability to communicate, share and co-operate with others. The citizens of a pluralist society and multicultural world should be able to accept that their interpretation of situations and problems is rooted in their personal lives, in the history of their society and in their cultural traditions; that, consequently, no individual or group holds the only answer to problems; and that for each problem there may be more than one solution. Therefore, people should understand and respect each other and negotiate on an equal footing, with a view to seeking common ground. Thus education must reinforce personal identity and should encourage the convergence of ideas and solutions which strengthen peace, friendship and solidarity between individuals and people.
9. Education must develop the ability of non-violent conflict-resolution. It should therefore promote also the development of inner peace in the minds of students so that they can establish more firmly the qualities of tolerance, compassion, sharing and caring.
10. Education must cultivate in citizens the ability to make informed choices, basing their judgements and actions not only on the analysis of present situations but also on the vision of a preferred future.
11. Education must teach citizens to respect the cultural heritage, protect the environment, and adopt methods of production and patterns of consumption which lead to sustainable development. Harmony between individual and collective values and between immediate basic needs and long-term interests is also necessary.
12. Education should cultivate feelings of solidarity and equity at the national and international levels in the perspective of a balanced and long-term development.

III. Strategies

13. In order to achieve these aims, the strategies and forms of action of education systems will clearly need to be modified, as necessary, in respect both of teaching and of administration. Furthermore, providing basic education for all and promoting the rights of women as an integral and indivisible part of universal human rights are fundamental in education for peace, human rights and democracy.
14. Strategies relating to education for peace, human rights and democracy must:
    (a) be comprehensive and holistic, which means addressing a very broad range of factors some of which are described in more detail below;
    (b) be applicable to all types, levels and forms of education;
    (c) involve all educational partners and various agents of socialization, including NGOs and community organizations;
    (d) be implemented locally, nationally, regionally and worldwide;
    (e) entail modes of management and administration, co-ordination and assessment that give greater autonomy to educational establishments so that they can work out specific forms of action and linkage with the local community, encourage the development of innovations and foster active and democratic participation by all those concerned in the life of the establishment;
    (f) be suited to the age and psychology of the target group and take account of the evolution of the learning capacity of each individual;
    (g) be applied on a continuous and consistent basis. Results and obstacles have to be assessed, in order to ensure that strategies can be continuously adapted to changing circumstances;
    (h) include proper resources for the above aims, for education as a whole and especially for marginalized and disadvantaged groups.
15. The degree of change required, priorities for action and the sequence of actions should be determined at all decision-making levels taking into account different historical backgrounds, cultural traditions and development levels of regions and countries, and even within countries.

IV. Policies and lines of action

16. The incorporation into curricula at all levels of education, formal and non-formal, of lessons on peace, human rights and democracy is of crucial importance.

Content of education

17. To strengthen the formation of values and abilities such as solidarity, creativity, civic responsibility, the ability to resolve conflicts by non-violent means, and critical acumen, it is necessary to introduce into curricula, at all levels, true education for citizenship which includes an international dimension. Teaching should particularly concern the conditions for the construction of peace; the various forms of conflict, their causes and effects; the ethical, religious and philosophical bases of human rights, their historical sources, the way they have developed and how they have been translated into national and international standards, such as in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the bases of democracy and its various institutional models; the problem of racism and the history of the fight against sexism and all the other forms of discrimination and exclusion. Particular attention should be devoted to culture, the problem of development and the history of every people, as well as to the role of the United Nations and international institutions. There must be education for peace, human rights and democracy. It cannot, however, be restricted to specialized subjects and knowledge. The whole of education must transmit this message and the atmosphere of the institution must be in harmony with the application of democratic standards. Likewise, curriculum reform should emphasize knowledge, understanding and respect for the culture of others at the national and global levels and should link the global interdependence of problems to local action. In view of religious and cultural differences, every country may decide which approach to ethical education best suits its cultural context.

Teaching materials and resources

18. All people engaged in educational action must have adequate teaching materials and resources at their disposal. In this connection, it is necessary to make the necessary revisions to textbooks to remove negative stereotypes and distorted views of 'the other'. International co-operation in producing textbooks could be encouraged. Whenever new teaching materials, textbooks and the like are to be produced, they should be designed with due consideration of new situations. The textbooks should offer different perspectives on a given subject and make transparent the national or cultural background against which they are written. Their content should be based on scientific findings. It would be desirable for the documents of UNESCO and other United Nations institutions to be widely distributed and used in educational establishments, especially in countries where the production of teaching materials is proving slow owing to economic difficulties. Distance education technologies and all modern communication tools must be placed at the service of education for peace, human rights and democracy.

Programmes for reading, expression and the promotion of foreign languages

19. It is essential for the development of education for peace, human rights and democracy that reading and verbal and written expression programmes should be considerably strengthened. A comprehensive grasp of reading, writing and the spoken word enables citizens to gain access to information, to understand clearly the situation in which they are living, to express their needs, and to take part in activities in the social environment. In the same way, learning foreign languages offers a means of gaining a deeper understanding of other cultures, which can serve as a basis for building better understanding between communities and between nations. UNESCO's LINGUAPAX project could serve as an example in that respect.

Educational establishments

20. Proposals for educational change find their natural place in schools and classrooms. Teaching and learning methods, forms of action and institutional policy lines have to make peace, human rights and democracy both a matter of daily practice and something that is learned. With regard to methods, the use of active methods, group work, the discussion of moral issues and personalized teaching should be encouraged. As for institutional policy lines, efficient forms of management and participation must promote the implementation of democratic school management, involving teachers, pupils, parents and the local community as a whole.
21. Direct contacts and regular exchanges should be promoted between pupils, students, teachers and other educators in different countries or cultural environments, and visits should be organized to establishments where successful experiments and innovations have been carried out, particularly between neighbouring countries. Joint projects should be implemented between establishments and institutions from different countries, with a view to solving common problems. International networks of pupils, students and researchers working towards the same objectives should also be set up. Such networks should, as a matter of priority, ensure that schools in particularly difficult situations due to extreme poverty or insecurity should take part in them. With this in mind, it is essential to strengthen and develop the UNESCO Associated Schools System. All these activities, within the limits of available resources, should be introduced as an integral component of teaching programmes.
22. The reduction of failure must be a priority. Therefore, education should be adapted to the individual student's potential. The development of self-esteem, as well as strengthening the will to succeed in learning, are also basic necessities for achieving a higher degree of social integration. Greater autonomy for schools implies greater responsibility on the part of teachers and the community for the results of education. However, the different development levels of education systems should determine the degree of autonomy in order to avoid a possible weakening of educational content.

Teacher training

23. The training of personnel at all levels of the education system - teachers, planners, managers, teacher educators - has to include education for peace, human rights and democracy. This pre-service and in-service training and retraining should introduce and apply *in situ* methodologies, observing experiments and evaluating their results.

In order to perform their tasks successfully, schools, institutions of teacher education and those in charge of non-formal education programmes should seek the assistance of people with experience in the fields of peace, human rights and democracy (politicians, jurists, sociologists and psychologists) and of the NGOs specialized in human rights. Similarly, pedagogy and the actual practice of exchanges should form part of the training courses of all educators.

24. Teacher education activities must fit into an overall policy to upgrade the teaching profession. International experts, professional bodies and teachers' unions should be associated with the preparation and implementation of action strategies because they have an important role to play in promoting a culture of peace among teachers themselves.

Action on behalf of vulnerable groups

25. Specific strategies for the education of vulnerable groups and those recently exposed to conflict or in a situation of open conflict are required as a matter of urgency, giving particular attention to children at risk and to girls and women subjected to sexual abuse and other forms of violence. Possible practical measures could include, for example, the organization outside the conflict zone of specialized forums and workshops for educators, family members and mass media professionals belonging to the conflicting groups and an intensive training activity for educators in post-conflict situations. Such measures should be undertaken in co-operation with governments whenever possible.
26. The organization of education programmes for abandoned children, street children, refugee and displaced children and economically and sexually exploited children are a matter of urgency.
27. It is equally urgent to organize special youth programmes laying emphasis on participation by children and young people in solidarity actions and environmental protection.
28. In addition, efforts should be made to address the special needs of people with learning difficulties by providing them with relevant education in a non-exclusionary and integrated educational setting.
29. Furthermore, in order to create understanding between different groups in society, there must be respect for the educational rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as well as indigenous people, and this must also have implications in the curricula and methods and in the way education is organized.

Research and development

30. New problems require new solutions. It is essential to work out strategies for making better use of research findings, to develop new teaching methods and approaches and to improve co-ordination in choosing research themes between research institutes in the social sciences and education in order to address in a more relevant and effective way the complex nature of education for peace, human rights and democracy. The effectiveness of educational management should be enhanced by research on decision-making by all those involved in the educational process (government, teachers, parents, etc.). Research should also be focused on finding new ways of changing public attitudes towards human rights, in particular towards women, and environmental issues. The impact of educational programmes may be better assessed by developing a system of indicators of results, setting up data banks on innovative experiments, and strengthening systems for disseminating and sharing information and research findings, nationally and internationally.

Higher education

31. Higher education institutions can contribute in many ways to education for peace, human rights and democracy. In this connection, the introduction into the curricula of knowledge, values and skills relating to peace, human rights, justice, the practice of democracy, professional ethics, civic commitment and social responsibility should be envisaged. Educational institutions at this level should also ensure that students appreciate the interdependence of States in an increasingly global society.

Co-ordination between the education sector and other agents of socialization

32. The education of citizens cannot be the exclusive responsibility of the education sector. If it is to be able to do its job effectively in this field, the education sector should closely co-operate, in particular, with the family, the media, including traditional channels of communication, the world of work and NGOs.
33. Concerning co-ordination between school and family, measures should be taken to encourage the participation of parents in school activities. Furthermore, education programmes for adults and the community in general in order to strengthen the school's work are essential.
34. The influence of the media in the socialization of children and young people is increasingly being acknowledged. It is, therefore, essential to train teachers and prepare students for the critical analysis and use of the media, and to develop their competence to profit from the media by a selective choice of programmes. On the other hand, the media should be urged to promote the values of peace, respect for human rights, democracy and tolerance, in particular by avoiding programmes and other products that incite hatred, violence, cruelty and disrespect for human dignity.

Non-formal education of young people and adults

35. Young people who spend a lot of time outside school and who often do not have access to the formal education system, or to vocational training or a job, as well as young people doing their military service, are a very important target group of education programmes for peace, human rights and democracy. While seeking improved access to formal education and vocational training, it is therefore essential for them to be able to receive non-formal education adapted to their needs, which would prepare them to assume their role as citizens in a responsible and effective way. In addition, education for peace, human rights and respect for the law has to be provided for young people in prisons, reformatories or treatment centres.
36. Adult education programmes - in which NGOs have an important role to play - should make everyone aware of the link between local living conditions and world problems. Basic education programmes should attach particular importance to subject-matter relating to peace, human rights and democracy. All culturally suitable media such as folklore, popular theatre, community discussion groups and radio should be used in mass education.

Regional and international co-operation

37. The promotion of peace and democracy will require regional co-operation, international solidarity and the strengthening of co-operation between international and governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, the scientific community, business circles, industry and the media. This solidarity and co-operation must help the developing countries to meet their needs for promoting education for peace, human rights and democracy.
38. UNESCO should place its institutional capability, and in particular its regional and international innovation networks, in the service of the efforts to give effect to this Framework of Action. The Associated Schools Project, the UNESCO Clubs and Associations, the UNESCO Chairs, the major education projects for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Arab States and Europe, the follow-up bodies of the Jomtien World Conference, and in particular the regional and international conferences of ministers of education should make specific contributions. In these efforts, especially at national level, the active participation of National Commissions for UNESCO should be a strategic asset in enhancing the effectiveness of the actions proposed.
39. UNESCO should introduce questions relating to the application of this Framework of Action at meetings to be held at the highest level regionally and internationally, develop programmes for the training of educational personnel, strengthen or develop networks of institutions, and carry out comparative research on teaching programmes, methods and materials. In accordance with the commitments set forth in the Declaration on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy, the programmes should be evaluated on a regular basis.
40. In this context, UNESCO, in line with such United Nations actions as 'Agenda for Peace', 'Agenda for Development', 'Agenda 21', 'Social Summit' and 'the Fourth World Conference on Women', should launch initiatives to implement this operation with other institutions in the United Nations system and other regional and international organizations, so as to establish a global plan of activities and set priorities for joint, co-ordinated action. This could include a UNESCO-managed fund for international co-operation in education for peace, human rights and democracy.
41. National and international non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to participate actively in the implementation of this Framework of Action.

5.42 Education for peace, human rights and democracy

The General Conference,

Acknowledging the growing need for long-term conflict prevention and post-conflict peace-building by non-military means,

Recalling the Declaration and the Integrated Framework for Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy elaborated by the 44th International Conference on Education (ICE), Geneva, 1994,

1. *Expresses its view* that textbook and curriculum design and review can play an important role in a long-term strategy to develop a culture of peace and should be accorded high priority;
2. *Invites* Member States to encourage textbook and curriculum development and bilateral and multilateral textbook review on the basis of the criteria and approaches developed within the framework of UNESCO and referred to in the Declaration adopted and in the Integrated Framework for Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy noted by the 44th session of the ICE;
3. *Invites* the Director-General:
   (a) to accord high priority to textbook and curriculum design and bilateral and multilateral textbook review and provide the necessary financial means;

(b) to continue to support and strengthen, with technical and financial assistance, the UNESCO International Textbook Research Network;
(c) to offer advisory services to interested Member States, institutions and non-governmental organizations in the field of textbook and curriculum design and bilateral and multilateral textbook review, with particular emphasis on information and training seminars, on the basis of experience to date;
(d) to lend his support to any effort aimed at continuing the project started by the international UNESCO information and training seminar on the creation and functioning of associated schools and on textbook review in the Caucasus subregion (Tbilisi, Georgia, May 1995);
(e) to extend special support in this context to countries in transition and to regions of potential, ongoing or recent conflicts;
(f) to make textbook and curriculum design and textbook review a special component of projects within the framework of UNESCO's Action Programme for a Culture of Peace.

5.43 **Associated Schools Project**

The General Conference,
Recalling UNESCO's special mandate to further education for peace, human rights and democracy, tolerance and education for international understanding, based mainly on the 1974 Recommendation on international education and on the decisions of the 44th International Conference on Education (ICE), Geneva, 1994,
Noting the great interest the participants in the 44th ICE session have taken in the round table on the Associated Schools Project (ASP) organized within the framework of that Conference,
1. *Reaffirms* that the Associated Schools Project has to assume an important pilot function in implementing and further developing education for peace, human rights, democracy, tolerance and international understanding aimed at the development of a culture of peace, in the concrete context of the national education system of each country;
2. *Invites* Member States:
   (a) to encourage participation in the Associated Schools Project in their respective countries;
   (b) to extend, inspired by the ASP Strategy for 1994-2000, their political, moral, logistical and financial support to the institutions participating in ASP in order to allow them to carry out important projects;
   (c) to ensure the necessary standard of national co-ordination and nominate for this purpose, if it has not yet been done, national ASP co-ordinators, preferably on a part-time or full-time basis;
   (d) to promote network building among the Associated Schools at national, regional and international levels with a view to fostering their qualitative development, in line with the established *profile*, on the basis of a regular exchange of information and experience at grass-roots and co-ordination levels;
   (e) to promote the multiplier effect of the Associated Schools and the inclusion of relevant results in the educational mainstream of their respective countries;
   (f) to co-operate closely with their National Commissions in their capacity as national co-ordinators in this context;
3. *Invites* the Director-General:
   (a) to continue to accord very high priority to the Associated Schools Project and to provide the funds necessary to reach essential results;
   (b) to give special attention to the pilot function of ASP with regard to the development of education for peace, human rights, democracy, tolerance and international understanding, and to pave the way for increasing the number of relevant subregional, regional and interregional pilot projects which can become effective in future UNESCO programmes and budgets;
   (c) to foster international networking among the Associated Schools by different means, including the publication of a biannual newsletter to serve as a tool of discussion and exchange of experience among the schools and co-ordinators concerned;
   (d) to provide for regular meetings and encounters of the Associated Schools Project at the level of national co-ordinators, as well as of individual schools, in order to facilitate the exchange of experience and ideas;

(e) to continue to support subregional or topical ASP projects such as those on the Baltic Sea, the Caribbean Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, Energy, the Blue Danube;

(f) to continue to advise UNESCO Regional Offices to lend their support to the Associated Schools Project in their respective regions, and to include ASP in efforts to decentralize UNESCO's activities.

5.5 Role of UNESCO in building a culture of peace and in reflection on humanitarian law, as well as on the right to humanitarian assistance

The General Conference,

Referring to the Draft Programme and Budget of UNESCO for 1996-1997 (28 C/5),

Recalling the recommendations of the 146th and 147th sessions of the Executive Board thereon (28 C/6 and Add.),

Recalling particularly the recommendations in paragraphs 82 to 97 of document 28 C/6,

Recalling also the recommendations in paragraphs 7 to 14 of document 28 C/6 & 9 Add.,

1. *Adopts* the recommendations contained in paragraphs 82 to 97 of document 28 C/6 and in paragraphs 7 to 14 of document 28 C/6 & 9 Add.;
2. *Stresses* in particular that UNESCO, while fulfilling its role as an intellectual forum in its fields of competence, should not undertake any other proposals relating to the right to humanitarian assistance, particularly not the elaboration of a declaration or a normative instrument on the right to humanitarian assistance.

5.6 Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and Follow-Up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance

The General Conference,

Having examined the report by the Director-General on the implementation of 26 C/Resolution 5.6, concerning the adoption of a Declaration on Tolerance, and Proposals relating to a Follow-Up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance (28 C/26),

Recalling 146 EX/Decision 5.4.2 in which the Executive Board decided to examine at its 147th session the document submitted by the Director-General to the General Conference and to forward as an addendum such comments as it might have thereon to the General Conference,

Taking note of United Nations General Assembly resolution 49/213,

1. *Highly appreciates* the Director-General's efforts in support of the programme of the United Nations Year for Tolerance, including his public addresses and appeals;
2. *Invites* the Director-General:
   (a) to continue his present efforts in promoting the spirit of tolerance and non-violence, including the proposal to the Executive Board and the General Conference of any actions he deems appropriate to counter manifestations of violence and hatred;
   (b) to continue his efforts in close co-operation with Member States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in advancing the ongoing United Nations Year for Tolerance projects and in the establishment of the follow-up programme;
   (c) to explore the possibility of creating a multidisciplinary research and training network, in respect of action to combat intolerance, discrimination and violence, in the research centres and universities of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea that have participated in the holding of symposia, conferences and other events within the framework of the United Nations Year for Tolerance;
   (d) to examine the possibility of entrusting the Advisory Committee on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy with the task of evaluating the activities undertaken within UNESCO to implement the Plan of Action to follow up the United Nations Year for Tolerance;
   (e) to provide adequate financial and human resources for the implementation of the follow-up programme;
3. *Invites* Member States to continue this programme on a permanent basis by incorporating its fundamental features in their education systems by means of normative instruments;

4. *Decides* to declare 16 November International Day for Tolerance beginning in 1995;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute their plans and suggestions for observing and celebrating such a Day, both in educational establishments and among the general public;
6. *Adopts* the Follow-Up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance (1995) and the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance;
7. *Decides*, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 49/213, to submit the Follow-Up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance and the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance to the fifty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly.

5.61 **Declaration of Principles on Tolerance**[1]

The Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris at the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference, from 25 October to 16 November 1995,

Preamble

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Charter states: 'We, the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, ... to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, ... and for these ends to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours',

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO, adopted on 16 November 1945, states that 'peace, if it is not to fail, must be founded on the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind',

Recalling also that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that 'Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion' (Article 18), 'of opinion and expression' (Article 19), and that education 'should promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups' (Article 26),

Noting relevant international instruments including:

- the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
- the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
- the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,
- the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,
- the Convention on the Rights of the Child,
- the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and regional instruments,
- the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,
- the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,
- the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance Based on Religion or Belief,
- the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities,
- the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism,
- the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights,
- the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Summit for Social Development,
- the UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice,
- the UNESCO Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the World Decade for Human Rights Education, and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People,

1. Proclaimed and signed on 16 November 1995.

Taking into consideration the recommendations of regional conferences organized in the framework of the United Nations Year for Tolerance in accordance with UNESCO General Conference 27 C/Resolution 5.14, as well as the conclusions and recommendations of other conferences and meetings organized by Member States within the programme of the United Nations Year for Tolerance,

Alarmed by the current rise in acts of intolerance, violence, terrorism, xenophobia, aggressive nationalism, racism, anti-Semitism, exclusion, marginalization and discrimination directed against national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, refugees, migrant workers, immigrants and vulnerable groups within societies, as well as acts of violence and intimidation committed against individuals exercising their freedom of opinion and expression - all of which threaten the consolidation of peace and democracy, both nationally and internationally, and are obstacles to development,

Emphasizing the responsibilities of Member States to develop and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, gender, language, national origin, religion or disability, and to combat intolerance,

Adopt and solemnly proclaim this Declaration of Principles on Tolerance

Resolving to take all positive measures necessary to promote tolerance in our societies, because tolerance is not only a cherished principle, but also a necessity for peace and for the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

We declare the following:

Article 1 - Meaning of tolerance

1.1 Tolerance is respect, acceptance and appreciation of the rich diversity of our world's cultures, our forms of expression and ways of being human. It is fostered by knowledge, openness, communication, and freedom of thought, conscience and belief. Tolerance is harmony in difference. It is not only a moral duty, it is also a political and legal requirement. Tolerance, the virtue that makes peace possible, contributes to the replacement of the culture of war by a culture of peace.

1.2 Tolerance is not concession, condescension or indulgence. Tolerance is, above all, an active attitude prompted by recognition of the universal human rights and fundamental freedoms of others. In no circumstance can it be used to justify infringements of these fundamental values. Tolerance is to be exercised by individuals, groups and States.

1.3 Tolerance is the responsibility that upholds human rights, pluralism (including cultural pluralism), democracy and the rule of law. It involves the rejection of dogmatism and absolutism and affirms the standards set out in international human rights instruments.

1.4 Consistent with respect for human rights, the practice of tolerance does not mean toleration of social injustice or the abandonment or weakening of one's convictions. It means that one is free to adhere to one's own convictions and accepts that others adhere to theirs. It means accepting the fact that human beings, naturally diverse in their appearance, situation, speech, behaviour and values, have the right to live in peace and to be as they are. It also means that one's views are not to be imposed on others.

Article 2 - State level

2.1 Tolerance at the State level requires just and impartial legislation, law enforcement and judicial and administrative process. It also requires that economic and social opportunities be made available to each person without any discrimination. Exclusion and marginalization can lead to frustration, hostility and fanaticism.

2.2 In order to achieve a more tolerant society, States should ratify existing international human rights conventions, and draft new legislation where necessary to ensure equality of treatment and of opportunity for all groups and individuals in society.

2.3 It is essential for international harmony that individuals, communities and nations accept and respect the multicultural character of the human family. Without tolerance there can be no peace, and without peace there can be no development or democracy.

2.4 Intolerance may take the form of marginalization of vulnerable groups and their exclusion from social and political participation, as well as violence and discrimination against them. As

confirmed in the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice, 'All individuals and groups have the right to be different' (Article 1.2).

Article 3 - Social dimensions

3.1 In the modern world, tolerance is more essential than ever before. It is an age marked by the globalization of the economy and by rapidly increasing mobility, communication, integration and interdependence, large-scale migrations and displacement of populations, urbanization and changing social patterns. Since every part of the world is characterized by diversity, escalating intolerance and strife potentially menaces every region. It is not confined to any country, but is a global threat.

3.2 Tolerance is necessary between individuals and at the family and community levels. Tolerance promotion and the shaping of attitudes of openness, mutual listening and solidarity should take place in schools and universities and through non-formal education, at home and in the workplace. The communication media are in a position to play a constructive role in facilitating free and open dialogue and discussion, disseminating the values of tolerance, and highlighting the dangers of indifference towards the rise in intolerant groups and ideologies.

3.3 As affirmed by the UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice, measures must be taken to ensure equality in dignity and rights for individuals and groups wherever necessary. In this respect, particular attention should be paid to vulnerable groups which are socially or economically disadvantaged so as to afford them the protection of the laws and social measures in force, in particular with regard to housing, employment and health, to respect the authenticity of their culture and values, and to facilitate their social and occupational advancement and integration, especially through education.

3.4 Appropriate scientific studies and networking should be undertaken to co-ordinate the international community's response to this global challenge, including analysis by the social sciences of root causes and effective countermeasures, as well as research and monitoring in support of policy-making and standard-setting action by Member States.

Article 4 - Education

4.1 Education is the most effective means of preventing intolerance. The first step in tolerance education is to teach people what their shared rights and freedoms are, so that they may be respected, and to promote the will to protect those of others.

4.2 Education for tolerance should be considered an urgent imperative; that is why it is necessary to promote systematic and rational tolerance teaching methods that will address the cultural, social, economic, political and religious sources of intolerance - major roots of violence and exclusion. Education policies and programmes should contribute to development of understanding, solidarity and tolerance among individuals as well as among ethnic, social, cultural, religious and linguistic groups and nations.

4.3 Education for tolerance should aim at countering influences that lead to fear and exclusion of others, and should help young people to develop capacities for independent judgement, critical thinking and ethical reasoning.

4.4 We pledge to support and implement programmes of social science research and education for tolerance, human rights and non-violence. This means devoting special attention to improving teacher training, curricula, the content of textbooks and lessons, and other educational materials including new educational technologies, with a view to educating caring and responsible citizens open to other cultures, able to appreciate the value of freedom, respectful of human dignity and differences, and able to prevent conflicts or resolve them by non-violent means.

Article 5 - Commitment to action

We commit ourselves to promoting tolerance and non-violence through programmes and institutions in the fields of education, science, culture and communication.

Article 6 - International Day for Tolerance

In order to generate public awareness, emphasize the dangers of intolerance and react with renewed commitment and action in support of tolerance promotion and education, we solemnly proclaim 16 November the annual International Day for Tolerance.

5.62 **Implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance**

The General Conference,

Considering that UNESCO, by reason of the responsibilities incumbent upon it under its Constitution in the fields of education, science - both natural and social sciences -, culture and communication, is required to call the attention of States and peoples to the problems related to all aspects of the essential subject of tolerance and intolerance,

Having regard to the UNESCO Declaration of Principles on Tolerance, proclaimed on 16 November 1995,

1. *Urges* Member States:
   (a) to mark 16 November as an annual International Day for Tolerance by organizing special events and programmes to spread the message of tolerance among their citizens, in co-operation with educational institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the media in every region;
   (b) to communicate to the Director-General any information that they would like to share, including knowledge generated by research or public discussion of the issues of tolerance and cultural pluralism, in order to increase our understanding of the phenomena associated with intolerance and with ideologies that preach intolerance, such as racism, fascism and anti-Semitism, and of the most effective measures for addressing these issues;
2. *Invites* the Director-General:
   (a) to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the text of the Declaration of Principles and, to that end, to publish and arrange for the distribution of the text not only in the official languages of the General Conference but also in as many other languages as possible;
   (b) to initiate an appropriate mechanism for co-ordinating and evaluating actions undertaken in support of tolerance promotion and education in the United Nations system and in co-operation with other partner organizations;
   (c) to communicate the Declaration of Principles to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a request that he submit it, as appropriate, to the fifty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly in accordance with the latter's resolution 49/213.

5.63 **Plan of Action to follow up the United Nations Year for Tolerance (1995)**

At its twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995, the General Conference adopted on the report of Commission V, the following Plan of Action to follow up the United Nations Year for Tolerance,

A common and sustained effort

1. The causes and factors contributing to manifestations of intolerance around the world are complex, and do not lend themselves to simple or facile solutions. Social variables include the progressive breakdown of family structures, migration to often overcrowded and dysfunctional urban areas, loss of traditional values, marginalization and exposure to violence in the media and in daily life. In addition, every society in the world today is diverse in its own way, as individual mobility unparalleled in past centuries brings millions of people into new environments every year. The world that young people are entering today is a multicultural, multi-ethnic and increasingly urban reality, where tolerance of diversity is necessary for the survival and human development of all members of society.
2. Among political and social factors, there are the fragility of democratic institutions, lack of respect for human rights, explosive nationalisms and ethnic rivalries, and conflicts that uproot and displace millions of people. In the economic field, unemployment and under-employment, great extremes of poverty and wealth within each country (and among countries) and continuing underdevelopment contribute to social tensions that manifest themselves as intolerance.
3. Despite these challenges, human beings have shown themselves to be capable of significant

change, growth and adaptation in modern times and throughout history. Again and again they have proved capable of recognizing their underlying unity, their common hopes and aspirations, and the richness of human diversity.

4. Given the primary tools of education, dialogue and communication skills and forums, encouragement from leaders of public opinion, supportive legislation and the will to coexist as neighbours at peace with one another, the challenges need not prove insurmountable. The mandate of the United Nations and of UNESCO, in the interest of conflict prevention, promotion of human rights, mutual understanding, and social and economic development, points to the necessity of a sustained and co-operative effort to encourage the values of tolerance and peace among all the people of the world.

Objectives

5. According to 144 EX/Decision 5.1.1 and 145 EX/Decision 5.1 of the Executive Board and the recommendations of regional consultative meetings of National Commissions, the aim of the follow-up programme is to transpose the most successful components of the United Nations Year for Tolerance into more enduring strategies and structures by which tolerance promotion and sensitization may be improved in every region of the world. This approach takes advantage of the synergy and momentum generated during the Year, to propel the campaign into 1996 and beyond.
6. As modern societies become increasingly diverse and interdependent, tolerance becomes ever more essential for the survival and well-being of both individuals and the communities in which they live. Tolerance is a matter not only of rights but also of responsibilities: moral obligations undertaken by citizens and States to provide for peaceful coexistence in and among integrated societies. Tolerance involves both behaviours that can be regulated and attitudes that cannot, both action by States in the domain of human rights and action by individuals as moral agents in a pluralistic environment.
7. The positive and active elucidation of the meaning of tolerance will be a part of follow-up activities. Tolerance is neither indifference nor concession nor condescension; it is openness, respect, solidarity and acceptance of our diversity as human beings. Tolerance is facilitated through direct contacts, communication and education. In place of fear and rejection of the unknown, tolerance is mutual understanding through active interest in the traditions and beliefs of others and the sharing of common ideas.
8. The overall objective of the programme is therefore to educate, inform and empower individuals to assume the responsibilities of dialogue, mutual respect, toleration and non-violence, and to encourage pluralism and tolerance in the policies of Member States. In all, emphasis will be placed on constructing practical and concrete tools for problem-solving at the international, regional, national and local levels through a multifaceted and sustained campaign involving the participation of diverse institutions and societies.

Actors

9. This fundamental work will be implemented by the principal actors of international society, including Member States, the United Nations system, National Commissions, both universal and regional intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, local communities and municipalities, and other actors in the public and private spheres.

Education and networking

10. The role of education is crucial. It can help to shape lifelong attitudes and furnish young people with the interpersonal skills they will need to live at peace with one another for years to come. This requires an integrated approach to education for peace, human rights, democracy and international understanding. Among its basic components are rights and values education, foreign language teaching, multicultural and intercultural curricula, new approaches to the teaching of history and citizenship, specialized teacher training and the creation of a democratic and tolerant climate in the classroom itself.
11. One of the main features of the follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance is the proposal to establish an International Day for Tolerance on 16 November. This date is the anniversary of the signing of UNESCO's Constitution in 1945. Such a Day would serve as an annual occasion to focus on tolerance education worldwide, as endorsed by Education Ministers in the Declaration and Integrated Framework of Action of the 44th session of the International Conference on Education. In addition, the International Day for Tolerance would be an opportunity to undertake, in creative co-operation with the media in each country, special events, publications and broadcasts to mobilize public opinion in favour of tolerance.
12. With its affiliated networks, including the Associated Schools Project, the International Bureau of Education, the UNESCO Chairs, the UNESCO International Network of Textbook Research Institutes and a number of non-governmental organizations, UNESCO will implement a major campaign for tolerance teaching. Books, posters, films and videos on non-violence and tolerance will be developed, and teacher-training packages will be produced and distributed. This material will be promoted and distributed to the mass media through governmental and non-governmental programmes. In addition, support will be given to cultural projects with a historical and regional approach to multiculturalism, highlighting the role of tolerance in the world's cultural heritage.

13. These initiatives coincide with the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2005, which include the training of human rights educators, the development of special curricula and the translation and worldwide dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
14. They will also be co-ordinated with follow-up to the International Year of the Family (1994) and the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Not only is the family milieu the natural starting-point for the promotion of tolerance and non-violence, but in addition, children are the most vulnerable victims in the case of conflict, acts of intolerance and human rights violations.
15. The world must make an investment for peace in its young people, who are often caught up in conflict situations beyond their control. UNESCO will contribute to the maintenance of intercultural summer camps, internships and exchanges of young people from conflict and post-conflict areas, as well as film and broadcast projects by and for young people. International and regional networks in this field will be encouraged.
16. Education is also a means for spreading the values of religious toleration, as reflected in the special reports and resolutions of the Human Rights Commission regarding religious intolerance. Encouragement of constructive dialogue, such as the 1994 Barcelona meeting on the Contribution by Religions to the Culture of Peace, should continue in the follow-up to the Year for Tolerance. The Barcelona meeting brought together representatives of the world's religions, who agreed in repudiating hatred, intolerance and violence in the name of religion.
17. The promotion of tolerance and reconciliation among all parties involved in a conflict is the main objective of the culture of peace national programmes. These programmes put emphasis on development actions which propose non-violent alternatives within the context of pre- and post-conflict situations. Following 144 EX/Decision 5.1.1, close co-ordination of the activities related to the follow-up of the United Nations Year for Tolerance and the national programmes promoting a culture of peace is foreseen.
18. Along with education there is a need for monitoring and research in support of policy-making and standard-setting action in every region. A network of university exchanges in co-operation with UNESCO human rights and peace Chairs will be established for the advancement of knowledge and the dissemination of existing information in support of curriculum development, statistical studies, and early warning of the emergence of new forms of discrimination and the escalation of intolerant ideologies such as racism, fascism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and aggressive nationalism.
19. This network will advance social scientific research into the sources of intolerance and recommend effective countermeasures. In the long term, the components of the network will serve as focal points and forums for intercultural and interreligious dialogue and liaison with the media, encouraging mutual understanding for the enhancement of social cohesion.

Mobilization of the United Nations system

20. Follow-up to the Year for Tolerance will be co-ordinated with the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development and the Recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). Given that intolerance - the rejection of difference - is a major factor in social disintegration in every region of the world, governments should use public policies to promote solidarity, tolerance, equality of opportunity and non-violent resolution of conflicts. Social justice and tolerance go hand in hand.
21. The rights and responsibilities regarding tolerance and the right to be different are firmly established in human rights law. They have been repeatedly stated in international and regional instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Conventions on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and Discrimination Against Women, the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, and Conventions on the Status of Stateless Persons, Workers and Indigenous People. They are also taken up by the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and are currently being addressed in the context of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1993-2003, and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, 1995-2005.
22. Accordingly, UNESCO will work in close co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights towards the implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and the present Follow-Up Plan of Action.
23. Tolerance will continue to be central to the United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (UNHCR) mandate to provide international protection and seek permanent solutions for the problems of refugees. The eventual legal, economic and social status of refugees depends upon the quality of their reception into their new environment, and tolerance is decisive in this process. UNHCR will accordingly continue its public information campaigns to raise the public's awareness and sensitivity towards the plight of refugees.
24. Tolerance is also a central objective of the International Labour Organization's long-standing programmes concerning equality in the

workplace, migrant workers, exploited and indigenous populations, as well as the social consequences of unemployment and poverty. ILO will carry out education projects to inform both workers and children about their basic rights. In addition, UNICEF will pursue peace education initiatives aimed at rehabilitation, reconciliation and conflict prevention in both the industrialized and the developing world. Its Education for Development Programme is to become part of a universal curriculum teaching children how to think for themselves about human dignity, interdependence, images and perceptions, social justice and conflict resolution. The United Nations Development Programme will address the role of economic factors in exacerbating social tensions through diverse development projects aimed at raising living standards in developing countries.

25. Health status - both illness and disability - is also a factor in discrimination and intolerance. Intolerance of people living with disease or disability, often a result of ignorance and misplaced fear, increases the personal and social impact of the disease. Conversely, there is a positive correlation between tolerance and the protection of health.
26. In the case of the pandemic HIV/AIDS, for example, the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS co-sponsored by UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank, will continue the initiatives undertaken in this field by the World Health Organization's Global Programme on AIDS.
27. Tolerance issues of special relevance to women are addressed in UNESCO's contributions to the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women. The role of women in inculcating tolerant values is the subject of a special UNESCO publication currently in preparation. Co-operation will be maintained in the follow-up to the Beijing Conference.

Co-ordination

28. This Follow-Up Plan of Action will be co-ordinated through regular system-wide consultations of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, and in partnership with United Nations associations, UNESCO Associated Schools and Clubs, and non-governmental, intergovernmental and regional organizations in every part of the world.
29. It is proposed to establish a network for efficient communication and co-operation among the principal actors of this Follow-Up Plan of Action, including a system of evaluation of programme effectiveness and periodic reports to the United Nations and UNESCO governing bodies.
30. The co-ordination mechanism will involve the active participation of regional organizations such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the European Parliament. Co-operation will be continued in connection with the Council of Europe's Campaign against Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Intolerance, a public awareness campaign promoting mutual understanding, particularly among young people, in the region's diverse societies throughout 1995 and afterwards. Measures will be taken to increase co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in every other region as well, through concrete projects corresponding to the special circumstances of each area.
31. At the national level the UNESCO National Commissions will be responsible for overseeing and reporting on the implementation of the Follow-Up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance. Where relevant, the National Commissions will take concrete steps to ensure satisfactory national implementation and will co-ordinate this effort as appropriate with national authorities.
32. In addition, extra-budgetary sponsorship will be pursued, in the framework of the follow-up programme, to support special projects in the field of tolerance, promotion and sensitization among the widest public with the support *inter alia* of UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors.

5.7 UNESCO's contribution, in its fields of competence, to the implementation of democratic reforms in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe as well as of Central Asia

The General Conference,

Bearing in mind 27 C/Resolutions 5.4 and 5.6,

Taking into account the importance of the reforms being carried out in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe as well as of Central Asia with a view to consolidating democracy, guaranteeing human rights and ensuring sustainable development in the economic, social, scientific, information and cultural fields,

Considering the serious difficulties encountered by many countries of Central and Eastern Europe as well as of Central Asia in resolving the priority problems of the transitional period,

Considering that it is incumbent on UNESCO, in accordance with its mandate, to contribute, in its fields of competence, to the development of conditions conducive to the continuation of democratic change,

Convinced that the development of education, the social sciences, culture, information and communication, the widest possible dissemination of the ideals of democracy and respect for human rights, and the creation of an atmosphere of mutual respect for human rights, tolerance and non-violence will help to consolidate society and ensure the success of the reforms initiated,

Expressing its willingness to continue the efforts undertaken between 1992 and 1995 and to provide the necessary assistance to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe as well as of Central Asia in strengthening their democratic institutions and structures, on the basis of the activities provided for in document 28 C/5 to be co-ordinated by the Programme for Central and Eastern European Development (PROCEED) and Central Asia Project (CAP) units with a view to ensuring the active development of a strategy in line with their priority requirements, and the specific character of the processes of transition in each of the groups of countries concerned, supporting democratic reforms through education, science, culture and information, and contributing to the dissemination of 'a culture of democracy' and 'a culture of peace',

1. *Invites* the Director-General:
   (a) in co-operation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe as well as of Central Asia, to continue at sectoral and intersectoral levels to support the democratic reforms under way in those countries, in particular by:
      (i) promoting and strengthening research on culture, history and cultural diversity in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in Central Asia, taking into consideration the diverse character of processes of transition in the countries of these regions;
      (ii) support for the establishment of national structures and of comprehensive systems to educate the population in a spirit of peace, democracy and human rights, by exchanging experience, sending consultants, providing study grants and holding training courses to prepare specialists in non-formal education, social psychology, philosophy and the law;
      (iii) the publication, in the national languages of the countries concerned, and dissemination of popular, academic and scientific literature on democracy and human rights, the production of corresponding audio, film and video material, and the holding of practical conferences and seminars, above all for professions with a special responsibility in these fields;
      (iv) ongoing expansion of the network of UNESCO Chairs in democracy, human rights and the social, legal and philosophical aspects of sustainable development; the essential co-ordination of research into the resolution of problems in the transitional period and the development of long-term strategies;
      (v) more active involvement of the countries concerned in such UNESCO programmes as 'Management of Social Transformations' (MOST), 'Philosophy and democracy' and 'Towards a culture of peace', by the provision of assistance for the establishment of corresponding national programmes and co-ordinating structures and the holding of regional conferences within the framework of the above programmes;
   (b) to continue and expand in 1996-1997 corresponding measures in these fields, providing sufficient financial support for them and ensuring adequate collaboration among the various sectors;
   (c) to continue to seek resources from extra-budgetary funding sources for the implementation of this resolution, and for these purposes to establish closer co-operation with international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations and other bodies, and with national institutions and organizations in interested countries;
2. *Welcomes* the Director-General's proposal that an external evaluation be made of the effectiveness of the activities carried out in support of the democratization process in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in Central Asia over the last six years, and *invites* him to submit the corresponding report to it at its twenty-ninth session;
3. *Appeals* to Member States to support the activities aimed at the implementation of democratic reforms in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe as well as of Central Asia.

5.8 Project 'For peace and tolerance, for dialogue between cultures' for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia

The General Conference,

Referring to 27 C/Resolutions 5.4 and 5.6 concerning UNESCO's contribution to the development of democratic reforms and the extension of education for democracy and human rights in Central and Eastern Europe,

Taking into consideration UNESCO's efforts to make a direct contribution to the building of a culture of peace based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rejection of violence and of all forms of discrimination, and attachment to the principles of justice and solidarity, tolerance and understanding among nations, groups and individuals alike,

Greatly appreciating UNESCO's leading role in the United Nations Year for Tolerance and *noting with satisfaction* UNESCO's intention of ensuring a follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance,

Fully sharing the conviction that cultural pluralism and dialogue between cultures, as aids to understanding and respect for others and means of mutual spiritual enrichment, contribute to strengthening the ideals and practices of tolerance, as well as to inculcating, in particular in young people, the attitude that the diversity of the world is part of our common heritage,

Noting that dialogue between cultures contributes to exchanges which influence the attitudes and behaviour of coming generations,

Welcoming the Tbilisi Appeal 'For peace and tolerance, for dialogue between cultures' and the Programme of Action for Solidarity against Intolerance and for Dialogue between Cultures, adopted by the participants in the Tbilisi International Forum (Republic of Georgia, July 1995), which underline that in the globally interdependent world of today tolerance becomes not only an advantage but a condition for the survival of humankind, and which propose activities in the fields of culture, science, education, information and communication aimed at the affirmation of the ideals of peace, democracy and tolerance, in particular in the regions of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia,

Noting the urgent need for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and of Central Asia, to promote and spread dialogue between cultures in a climate of peace, tolerance and democracy in order to overcome increasing inter-ethnic, national and religious intolerance, primarily in zones of conflict or contact between different cultures and religions,

Welcoming the decision of the Government of Georgia to create a Tbilisi International Centre for Dialogue between Cultures, for Peace and Tolerance under the auspices of UNESCO, the City Council of Tbilisi, the Democracy and Revival Foundation and the Georgian Scout Organization, with a view to developing scientific research on the problems encountered in achieving a culture of peace, democracy and tolerance and to training youth leaders in the spirit of an open civil society, and *noting with satisfaction* the Georgian Government's willingness to make an initial capital contribution, to cover annual running costs, and to provide the premises and site of the youth complex near Tbilisi for this Centre,

Welcoming the Memorandum of Co-operation between the Republic of Georgia and UNESCO, which provides for UNESCO's support for the creation of the Tbilisi International Centre for Dialogue between Cultures, for Peace and Tolerance,

Welcoming the activities of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in promoting the ideals of tolerance and dialogue between cultures, and the early warning and prevention of conflicts in this region, and *noting with satisfaction* its intention to create a scientific research laboratory for early warning and prevention of conflicts at the Centre for Social Sciences in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan,

1. Decides:

(a) that UNESCO will include in its Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/5) a project entitled 'For peace and tolerance, for dialogue between cultures' for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia; this project will implement the Appeal and the Programme of Action for Solidarity against Intolerance and for Dialogue between Cultures, adopted at the Tbilisi International Forum, which provide for the development of activities in the field of culture, science, education, information and communication to strengthen the ideals of peace, democracy and tolerance, in particular in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and of Central Asia; the project involves the creation of a Tbilisi International Centre for Dialogue between Cultures, for Peace and Tolerance and of

a scientific research laboratory for early warning and prevention of conflicts at the Centre for Social Sciences in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan;

(b) that under the above-mentioned project,

(i) the proposed Tbilisi Centre will be organized under UNESCO's auspices in category B(ii) of international and regional centres under UNESCO's auspices, according to the definition set out in document 21 C/36; to this end, an agreement will be concluded between UNESCO and the Government of the Republic of Georgia, defining the responsibilities, activities and structure of the Centre;

(ii) UNESCO will make a contribution to the Centre and contribute to the Centre's maintenance, in addition to the financial support from the Government of Georgia;

(iii) UNESCO will work closely with the Centre's administration to mobilize other financial resources required for the development of the Centre's activities from extra-budgetary sources;

(iv) UNESCO and the Tbilisi Centre will actively participate in the implementation of the Tbilisi International Forum's Programme of Action for Solidarity against Intolerance and for Dialogue between Cultures;

(c) that, under the above-mentioned project, UNESCO will allocate financial assistance for the creation of a scientific research laboratory for early warning and prevention of conflicts, at the Centre for Social Sciences in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, which will carry out scientific research and make recommendations to assist decision-makers in preparing and adopting national policy on education for peace, human rights, democracy, tolerance and conflict prevention;

2. *Appeals* to Member States to support activities aimed at introducing measures to strengthen the spirit of tolerance and mutual understanding between peoples with different views and beliefs and to reaffirm the necessity of avoiding hostility, seeking reconciliation and defending the rights, dignity and life of each individual;

3. *Invites* the Director-General to submit a progress report to it at its twenty-ninth session on the implementation of the project entitled 'For peace and tolerance, for dialogue between cultures' in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

5.9 Role of youth in democratic governance

The General Conference,

Recalling Audience Africa decision 93.1(b) which, *inter alia*, called on African States to 'establish between themselves and their civil societies a social contract on the basis of which civil societies must from then on be associated in the design, formulation and implementation of national policies',

Considering the UNESCO initiative in contributing to the consolidation of democracy,

Noting the special attention being given to the increasing participation of women and young people in national/regional channels for dialogue between public authorities and representatives of civil society,

Invites the Director-General to promote national/regional conferences on the role of youth in democratic governance during the forthcoming biennium and report to it at its twenty-ninth session.

5.10 UNESCO's contribution to intercultural dialogue and to regional co-operation and integration

5.101 UNESCO's contribution to intercultural dialogue and to regional co-operation and integration in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Conference,

Recalling that it is important that UNESCO continue to prioritize regional and interregional projects as a means of strengthening the intercultural approach and regional co-operation, an objective in which the Plan of Action of the Meetings of Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean plays a key role,

Recognizing the effort made by the Organization in this field in the form of programmes, projects and resolutions,

Thanking the Director-General for having included in the work plan of the Decade for Cultural Development (28 C/5, para. 03007) the project 'Development of a cultural information system (SICLAC)' as the first regional project to take place in collaboration with the Ad Interim Secretariat of the Meetings of Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean and the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Havana,

Invites the Director-General to continue to organize activities and seminars for the regional integration of Latin America and the Caribbean so as to encourage, along pluralist lines, the integration processes in the region; and *urges* him to include in this objective the Ad Interim Secretariat of the Meetings of Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean and the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Havana.

5.102 **UNESCO's contribution to intercultural dialogue and to regional co-operation and integration in Africa**

The General Conference,

Recalling the relevant recommendations of Audience Africa, which was organized under the auspices of UNESCO,

Bearing in mind the Berlin Congress of 1885 and its pernicious consequences, which included the carving-up of Africa,

Noting that the African continent is faced with grave and persistent problems which have their roots in such evils as micro-nationalism, inter-ethnic wars and the artificial division of Africa,

Considering, on the one hand, that the international environment is characterized by a tendency towards the constitution of major regional blocs and the acceleration of the globalization process and that, on the other, Africa is experiencing growing marginalization and exclusion,

Concerned at the constant deterioration of the situation in Africa, constituting a threat to international peace and security, which the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, including UNESCO, are endeavouring to promote and guarantee,

Noting with satisfaction the initiatives taken by UNESCO to promote intercultural dialogue with a view to encouraging peace and the search for effective means of preventing conflict,

Requests the Director-General to provide support through a financial contribution and through appropriate technical assistance to the organization in 1997 of an international conference convened to:

- propose a plan to remedy the consequences of the artificial division of Africa, taking into account its true origins;
- reflect on ways and means of promoting and consolidating the process of regional integration in Africa;
- suggest an appropriate strategy for improving co-operation between Africa and the other continents, and in particular the countries of the developed world.

5.11 **The Slave Route: Proposal for the international commemoration of the slave trade**

The General Conference,

Recalling the institutionalization at international level of 8 May as Remembrance Day, in memory of the Second World War Holocaust victims,

Recalling 27 C/Resolution 3.13 concerning 'The Slave Route' project,

Stressing the significance of the two main goals of this project, namely, the historical study of the slave trade and the analysis of the consequences and interactions that it generated,

Aware of the scale of the human tragedy of the slave trade,

Concerned to preserve the memory of this tragedy, which has strongly affected relations between Europe, Africa, the Americas and the West Indies,

1. *Considers* that the establishment of a day in order to commemorate the slave trade and to perpetuate, in a spirit of tolerance, the memory of this tragedy is likely to be conducive to a new awareness of the underlying causes and the consequences of the slave trade;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board at its 150th session a report on arrangements for the international commemoration of the slave trade and the annual establishment of a remembrance day.

5.12 **Culture of Peace Programme**

The General Conference,

Recognizing the promotion of a culture of peace as the expression of the fundamental mandate of UNESCO to 'contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations',

Recalling 140 EX/Decision 5.4.2 whereby the Executive Board invited the Director-General to submit an action programme aimed at promoting a culture of peace,

Recalling the extensive discussion and strong support devoted to the programme at the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference and its incorporation into the Programme and Budget for 1994-1995,

1. *Takes note* of the report on action to promote a culture of peace (28 C/123);
2. *Welcomes* initiatives taken by the Director-General during the preceding biennium which have led to innovative methods for the prevention and peaceful management of conflicts and the promotion of a culture of peace to help to consolidate peace and democracy in Member States involved in a process of national reconciliation and reconstruction;
3. *Recognizes* the promotion of a culture of peace as an essential and guiding objective of UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001;
4. *Invites* the Director-General to increase the intellectual and technical support to Member States for national programmes and initiatives for a culture of peace in UNESCO's fields of competence;
5. *Recognizes* the importance of the initiatives taken by Member States in promoting a culture of peace and *encourages* them to sustain such action.

5.13 **Assistance to Rwanda in UNESCO's fields of competence**

The General Conference,

Bearing in mind the goals and principles of the Constitution of UNESCO,

Noting that the Rwandese Government has committed itself to respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and wishes to foster peace and stability in the country and subregion by creating favourable conditions for a State governed by the rule of law,

Conscious of the critical situation Rwanda is in after the war, genocide and political massacres of April to July 1994,

Recognizing the need to grant Rwanda emergency external aid to reconstruct all sectors of national life,

1. *Urges* the Member States of UNESCO, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and international, national and private institutions to provide aid for the purpose of rehabilitating and reconstructing Rwanda, particularly in UNESCO's fields of competence;
2. *Requests* the Director-General to exploit all the possibilities provided by the programmes and financial resources of UNESCO for 1996-1997 to help the Government of National Unity of Rwanda in its efforts to reduce the problems confronting the Rwandese people and to submit to the General Conference, at its twenty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of this resolution.

5.14 **The situation of the cultural and architectural heritage and of educational and cultural institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

The General Conference,

Having examined document 28 C/45,

Recalling 27 C/Resolution 4.8 and the decisions of the Executive Board on the situation of the cultural and architectural heritage and of educational, scientific and cultural institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. *Invites* the Director-General to prepare a plan of activities within the framework of the Memorandum of Co-operation between UNESCO and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for reconstruction and rehabilitation in the fields of competence of UNESCO, in close collaboration with the National Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina for UNESCO;
2. *Also invites* the Director-General to initiate the establishment of a fund-in-trust of US $3 million based on the appeal to the international community towards specific reconstruction and rehabilitation projects in UNESCO's fields of competence;
3. *Requests* the Director-General to submit to it, at its twenty-ninth session, a report on the results of the activities envisaged in that plan through the Executive Board.

5.15 **Women's contribution to a culture of peace**

The General Conference,

Recalling the commitment of Member States to the mandate of UNESCO, which seeks to foster peace by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture, in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Expressing appreciation to Member States that have participated in and contributed to the success of the Experts' Meeting on Women's Contribution to a Culture of Peace, which was organized in Manila in April 1995, in preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in September 1995,

Acknowledging that that meeting constitutes the first major step in studying the concrete contributions which women can make to establishing a culture of peace,

Observing with regret that very few women at present participate in peace negotiations in their countries,

Recognizing that women, however, bring to the cause of peace among peoples and nations distinctive experiences, competence and perspectives, that women's role in giving and sustaining life has provided them with skills and insights essential to peaceful human relations and social development, and that they can bring a new breadth, quality and balance of vision to a joint effort of moving from a culture of war to a culture of peace,

Recalling that the participants in the Experts' Meeting on Women's Contribution to a Culture of Peace acknowledged the fact that women are often the unrecognized transmitters of values, particularly to children and youth, but that they are often under-utilized as a source of creative energy, experience and wisdom,

Further recalling the UNESCO Statement prepared at the Experts' Meeting on Women's Contribution to a Culture of Peace, which should serve as one of the basic texts to guide the conception and implementation of activities relating to women and peace,

Mindful of the need for constant vigilance, proaction and collaboration on the part of Member States and international organizations in order to respond to women's concerns,

1. *Congratulates* UNESCO for drawing up its Agenda for Gender Equality and for its visible and coherent participation in the Beijing Conference;
2. *Underlines* the necessity for UNESCO to implement, within its fields of competence, the commitments in the Platform for Action which Member States assumed at the Beijing Conference, especially paragraph 146 under the Strategic Objective E4 (para. 146), to promote women's contribution to fostering a culture of peace;
3. *Invites* the Director-General:
   (a) to support existing networks operating in the field of education for peace, human rights, democracy and tolerance, in close co-operation with the International Bureau of Education, with a view to the inclusion of gender perspectives in their work;

(b) to promote education for women, girls, men and boys which fosters the values of peace, human rights, democracy, international understanding and tolerance, and integrate the values of a culture of peace in literacy programmes;
(c) to assist in the reorganization of education systems through, *inter alia*, the development of specific methodology to ensure that pedagogical systems integrate gender perspectives;
(d) to develop new curricula and teaching materials and integrate in existing ones the aspect of 'legal literacy' for women and girls, to provide them with knowledge of human rights and democracy;
(e) to assist formal and non-formal educational institutions in developing curricula and teaching materials for training women, girls, men and boys towards the acquisition of skills in non-violent conflict resolution and negotiation;
(f) to actively encourage and network with women educators, scientists, artists and journalists to develop their competence in decision-making and negotiation and their visions for a peaceful future;
(g) to implement the advocacy of human rights by publicizing and disseminating information on the rights of women and of girls and utilize, *inter alia*, the mass media and strengthen comprehensive research to reinforce the understanding of these rights;
(h) undertake a study to pinpoint specific methodological approaches and processes used by women in peace-building and evaluate the gains achieved and the efficacity of these approaches;
(i) to develop models derived from this study to be disseminated to: (i) different policy research institutes which collect and process information and data for local and national decision-making bodies, (ii) policy-making bodies at the local and national levels, (iii) peace research institutes, (iv) NGOs and (v) different agencies of the United Nations system;
(j) in close collaboration with different educational institutions, to undertake in a specified number of countries, a survey of literary works written by women which deal with peace and conflict issues, and compile a bibliography of literary and sociological studies on these works, with the objective of utilizing these texts as a teaching aid, and including them in curriculum development of 'education for peace, human rights, democracy and tolerance';
(k) to establish, following the Executive Board recommendation on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 and in the framework of the UNESCO Chairs for women's rights, Chairs on women's studies (studies in gender and development), laying specific emphasis on studies on women's perspectives in peace-building and social development;
(l) to organize in different regions follow-up meetings to the Experts' Meeting on Women's Contributions to a Culture of Peace, in the general framework of the Culture of Peace Programme and in co-operation with United Nations initiatives in order to facilitate discussions in gender perspective mainstreaming, and taking into consideration the pertinent points in the recommendations of the second International Forum on the Culture of Peace, to be held in Manila from 26 to 30 November 1995;
(m) to undertake research on the role of the media in conflict situations, especially on how they adversely affect women and girls in such situations;
(n) to undertake a feasibility study on co-production between UNESCO and private media of a series of documentaries and short films, as well as radio broadcasts specially targeting rural areas, utilizing the technical expertise and networks of IPDC and OPI, on women's contribution to a culture of peace.

5.16 **UNESCO's contribution to improvement of the status of women**

The General Conference,
Recalling 27 C/Resolution 11.1 on the Transverse Theme 'Women' in the Programme and Budget for 1994-1995 (27 C/5),
Noting that in the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001 (28 C/4) and the Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/5), women are one of the four priority target groups, and projects and activities in favour of women should therefore be an integral part of every programme sector,
Welcoming the incorporation, for 1996-1997, of a number of activities specifically for women, taking this prospect into account,

Taking into consideration the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000,

Taking into consideration the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993,

Taking into consideration the Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace (Beijing, 4-15 September 1995),

Considering that among the 12 critical areas of concern identified in the Beijing Platform for Action, a number clearly relate to UNESCO's fields of action, including: unequal access to education; peace; the media; women's contribution to the management of natural resources and environmental protection; the girl child, with regard to access to education and literacy,

Taking into account the fact that the United Nations is in the process of developing a medium-term plan for the system as a whole, in which responsibilities for the various aspects of implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action will be shared among the different partners of the system,

Taking into account the external evaluation of UNESCO on the Transverse Theme 'Women', which covers the projects and activities of this priority group in the Education, Science, Culture, Communication and Social and Human Sciences Sectors (July 1995),

Noting with satisfaction the proposals of the Director-General contained in paragraph 05302 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 in connection with priority target groups,

1. *Urges* the Member States and the Director-General, when conceiving, implementing and assessing projects and activities concerning women, to favour an approach whereby men and women are equal and women are both beneficiaries of development and agents of change;
2. *Urges* the Director-General to include in each of his oral reports to the Executive Board a section on progress made in implementing the projects and activities on and for women in document 28 C/5 and the follow-up to the Beijing Platform for Action, as entrusted to UNESCO in the United Nations medium-term plan which is being drawn up, under which responsibilities for the implementation of the follow-up to the Beijing Conference will be shared among the different partners of the United Nations system;
3. *Recommends* that the Executive Board, at its 150th session, examine the issue of the economic contribution of women and the means of enhancing the status of their unpaid work;
4. *Thanks* the Director-General for the efforts made in evaluating the activities and projects on and for women in 1994-1995, and *invites* him to pursue his efforts in this area;
5. *Urges* Member States to submit under the Participation Programme as many projects as possible in which women are the immediate beneficiaries or the agents of change, as recommended by the Executive Board in its Recommendations to the General Conference on the Draft Programme and Budget (28 C/6, para. 104);
6. *Urges* the Director-General to take steps to ensure that the co-ordination unit for women, in close collaboration with the focal points designated by the Programme Sectors, the persons responsible for specific projects, Regional Offices, and Member States and their National Commissions, implements activities and projects for women in this transdisciplinary framework, including information, training, evaluation and follow-up.

5.17 **Follow-up to Audience Africa**

The General Conference,

Considering that the Executive Board at its 141st session recommended that the Priority: Africa programme be evaluated and reoriented in such a way as to emphasize those activities that respond to the urgent needs of African Member States (141 EX/Decision 4.1, para. 28),

Considering that Africa's future depends on the determination and capacity of Africans to define their development needs and priorities themselves and to choose appropriate strategies and mechanisms to address them, and that Audience Africa, which was held at UNESCO from 6 to 10 February 1995, provided Africans with an opportunity to engage in a wide-ranging debate on the development problems and priorities of the African continent,

Considering that UNESCO's African Group has set up a working group to follow up Audience Africa,

Considering 146 EX/Decision 5.1, in particular Parts IV to VIII concerning Audience Africa, notably as regards cultural industries, cultural development policies, the cultural dimension in development, and regional integration,

Considering the crucial role played by education in the promotion of endogenous, sustainable development, and the need to adapt education systems to national conditions and to the imperatives of social change in Africa,

Considering that science and technology have a key part to play in any development process and that decisive efforts must be made in this connection to further scientific research and its practical applications in Africa,

Considering the need to work for regional integration in Africa, promote development over a sufficiently wide area and on the basis of mutually recognized cultural and historical affinities, and strengthen the African countries' individual capacities to give a regional dimension to their development programmes and strategies and participate in international exchanges in a spirit of solidarity,

Considering the vital role and cultural importance of communication in all aspects of development and the high priority that should be given to it in efforts on behalf of rural areas and the empowerment of women and in the promotion of human rights, freedoms and democracy,

Considering that the history and culture of Africa should serve as basic sources of guidance for the building of democracy in Africa and that systematic efforts should be made by everyone at all levels, in particular through schools, to develop the culture of democracy through school and community education programmes for democratization,

Recalling the recommendations and mechanisms adopted, in particular through the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF), the World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, Thailand, 1990), the UNESCO Symposium on Science and Technology (Nairobi, Kenya, 1994), the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community and the World Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen, Denmark, 1995),

Recalling that the Priority: Africa programme, which answered the need for a special effort on behalf of the African continent, constituted UNESCO's contribution to the implementation of UN-NADAF,

Aware that the African countries continue to suffer the ill effects of a lasting economic crisis, forcing them to make severe budgetary cuts which limit their own capacity to achieve the priority objectives of social development,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the initiative taken by the Director-General in convening Audience Africa, whose conclusions confirm the priority attaching to the Organization's action on behalf of Africa;
2. *Takes note*, in this connection, of the document entitled 'Priority: Africa - prospective evaluation of the programme' and of the final report of Audience Africa on 'Social Development: Africa's Priorities';
3. *Approves* the inclusion in the Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 of activities and projects for the implementation of the recommendations of Audience Africa;
4. *Welcomes* the Director-General's decision to strengthen the Co-operation with African Member States Unit by providing it with the structural means to stimulate and co-ordinate specific projects to follow up the recommendations of Audience Africa, and *recommends* that the main bilateral and multilateral institutional partners in the development of Africa be associated as far as possible with their implementation;
5. *Invites* Member States to take the fullest possible account of the priorities recommended by Audience Africa when deciding on the objectives of their bilateral co-operation with countries in the Africa region so as to make a significant contribution to the regional orientation of development in the various areas concerned and to regional integration, which is its corollary;
6. *Urges* African Member States:
   (a) to draw up and carry out specific projects relating to the recommendations of Audience Africa and to transmit evaluations of them to the Director-General so that he can report to the General Conference;
   (b) to give special attention to projects devoted to the development of science and technology, the use of new technologies in education, and the promotion of the culture of peace, sound management and democracy in their activities under the Participation Programme;
7. *Invites* the Director-General to take such measures as he deems fit:

(a) to ensure the effective implementation of the recommendations of Audience Africa in co-operation with Africa's development partners, particularly the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the African Development Bank (ADB), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations agencies, international organizations and development aid agencies and foundations;

(b) to support and strengthen African development associations and NGOs in the Africa region so as to allow the Organization's action to rest upon the institutional capacity that their networking could build up in the field;

(c) to set up, in association with the African Group, an international committee to follow up Audience Africa, to be responsible for making recommendations to the Director-General on the co-ordination of activities and on the prospects for social development in Africa;

(d) to give the necessary assistance to African States with a view to the implementation of the recommendations of Audience Africa in UNESCO's fields of competence;

8. *Invites* the Director-General to report to it at its twenty-ninth session on the implementation of this resolution.

5.18 **UNESCO's activities directed at alleviating the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster**

The General Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the success achieved in implementing the projects of the UNESCO Chernobyl Programme in the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine since its inception in 1991 up to the present day and, in particular, the socio-psychological rehabilitation of the affected population and the establishment of settlements that have shown steady socio-economic development

Greatly appreciating UNESCO's efforts to secure extra-budgetary resources for the UNESCO Chernobyl Programme for the benefit of the afflicted population in the three above-mentioned States,

Taking into account the recommendations of the fifth session of the UNESCO Chernobyl Programme Steering Committee (12-14 January 1995) and the decisions adopted by UNESCO's Executive Board at its 146th session,

1. *Expresses* to the Director-General its satisfaction with the manner in which the programme has been implemented and with its achievements;

2. *Invites* the Director-General:

(a) to continue implementation of the current and long-term projects of the UNESCO Chernobyl Programme in accordance with the principles already formulated and the agreements concluded, and also within the framework of UNESCO's Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 in the Organization's principal fields of competence;

(b) to strengthen the interdisciplinary nature of the UNESCO Chernobyl Programme, ensuring close co-operation between the sectors responsible for the conceptual planning and implementation of the projects;

(c) to strengthen the co-ordinating mechanisms of the UNESCO Chernobyl Programme, established both within UNESCO itself and at the national level in the three afflicted States;

(d) to encourage and develop in the future UNESCO's activities to secure extra-budgetary resources for the successful implementation of the programme, and to that end to help to throw due light on the efforts undertaken and the results achieved during the activities to be organized by the international community in connection with the tenth anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster (April 1996);

3. *Thanks* the governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made a great contribution to the implementation of the programme and whose financial, technical and intellectual assistance has enabled it to attain its present level;

4. *Appeals* to States, international organizations and public and private sources of finance to participate in UNESCO's activities directed at alleviating the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.

B. Information and Dissemination Services[1]

11 Information and Dissemination Services

11.1 Clearing House

The General Conference,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to continue to implement the clearing-house programme;
2. *Requests* him, in particular:
   (a) to develop the Clearing House by:
      (i) harmonizing the existing data bases and information services more closely, with a view to introducing new technologies in this field and to ensuring compatibility and interconnection of existing and emerging in-house information systems such as PROMIS, UMS (UNESCO in its Member States) and other data bases;
      (ii) using Internet for international dissemination of the information available in the working languages of UNESCO;
      (iii) distributing UNESCO's main data bases more widely;
   (b) with regard to information, library, archives and microform services:
      (i) to improve further the library, central information and documentation services, emphasizing computerization; to distribute the 'UNESCO List of Documents and Publications' (ULDP) and the 'UNESCO Library Acquisitions' (ULA); to update the UNESCO Bibliographic Data Base (UNESBIB); to strengthen the UNESCO Integrated Documentation Network; and to enhance co-operation between the libraries of the United Nations system;
      (ii) to facilitate access to UNESCO's archives through modern electronic document management systems; to improve conditions of preservation and management of archives; and to continue the security microfilming and dissemination of documents and publications on microfiches;
   (c) to provide wider access to the FUTURESCO bibliographic data base on future-oriented studies and to increase the exchange of information in this field.

11.2 Statistical Programmes and Services

The General Conference,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to implement the activities under 'Statistical Programmes and Services';
2. *Invites* the Director-General, in particular:
   (a) to pursue the regional and subregional co-operation aimed at improving national statistical capabilities and infrastructures for data collection and analysis in the Organization's fields of competence, especially in Africa and the least-developed countries (LDCs);
   (b) to continue to collect, analyse and disseminate relevant and up-to-date statistical information on education, science, culture and communication, and to prepare statistical documents and publications, including the *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook*, taking account of the decisive role played in this regard by UNESCO's statistical services;
   (c) to improve international comparability of education indicators, to contribute to the revision of international classifications, standards and methods, to co-operate with agencies of the United Nations system and other organizations in order to harmonize and standardize international data collection activities, and to exchange statistical information, while avoiding duplication of work;
   (d) to follow up further the relevant resolutions of the General Conference, in particular 26 C/Resolution 11.5 and its predecessors.

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of Commission I at the nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

11.21 **Comparability of the statistics of the Central and Eastern European countries in transition**

The General Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the intention of the Member States of the Organization to step up co-operation aimed at improving the statistical services and capabilities of States in the Organization's fields of competence,

Emphasizing the need to ensure the international comparability of statistics,

Stressing the urgent need to adapt the statistical data collection and processing system in Central and Eastern Europe to comply with international standards,

Recalling that a process of reform of educational, scientific and cultural systems has begun in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe,

Deeming it desirable to continue the harmonization of statistical services in Central and Eastern European States in keeping with the work of the subregional seminar on educational statistics in the countries of the former Soviet Union, held from 12 to 14 September 1995 in Moscow,

Requests the Director-General to provide assistance, within the framework of the Statistical Programmes and Services work plan in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/5), for the holding of an international practical seminar on the topic 'The problems of comparability of the statistics of the Central and Eastern European countries in transition' (Minsk, 1996).

11.3 **UNESCO's policy regarding public information and publications**

The General Conference,

Considering the need to enhance the visibility and coherence of all activities aiming at putting across UNESCO's message to specialized communities and to the public at large,

1. *Welcomes* the new structure grouping together most of the Organization's information and dissemination services;
2. *Reaffirms* its relevant resolutions on this matter, in particular 26 C/Resolution 13.3 and 27 C/Resolution 13.21;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to continue his efforts to implement the recommendation contained in paragraph 100 of the Recommendations by the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/6), with a view to developing greater synergy between the UNESCO Publishing Office, the UNESCO Courier Office, the Office of Public Information and the Clearing House;
4. *Further invites* the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board at its 150th session an impact evaluation on the above units and a document containing a consistent strategy and the information required for a decision to be taken on the possible integration of Chapters 3, 4 and 5 of Part II.B of the Programme and Budget in document 29 C/5, including the necessary measures to ensure co-ordination with the information units of the programme sectors and the Clearing House.

11.4 **Celebration of anniversaries**

The General Conference,

Having taken note of 146 EX/Decision 9.2 and 147 EX/Decision 8.7,

Decides that:

(a) UNESCO shall be associated in 1996-1997 with the following celebrations:

(i) centenary of the birth of the Cuban painter Amelia Peláez del Casal (5 January 1996);

(ii) two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Polish patriot Tadeusz Kosciuszko (4 February 1996);

(iii) centenary of the death of the Cuban literary critic Manuel de la Cruz Fernández (19 February 1996);

(iv) centenary of the death of the Cuban naturalist Juan Cristóbal Gundlach (15 March 1996);

(v) centenary of the birth of the Polish writer Jozef Czapski (3 April 1996);
(vi) centenary of the revival of the Olympic Games (6 April 1996);
(vii) seven hundredth anniversary of the city of Chiang Mai in Thailand (12 April 1996);
(viii) centenary of the birth of the Russian chemist Nikolai Nikolaevich Semenov (15 April 1996);
(ix) centenary of the death of the Colombian poet José Asunción Silva (24 May 1996);
(x) fiftieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of His Majesty the King of Thailand Bhumibol Adulyadej (9 June 1996);
(xi) hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Russian ethnologist Nikolai Nikolaevich Miklukho-Maklai (5 July 1996);
(xii) centenary of the death of the Brazilian composer Carlos Gomes (10 September 1996);
(xiii) hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the birth of the Georgian painter Nico Pirosmanishvili (September/October 1996);
(xiv) centenary of the birth of the Swiss educator Jean Piaget (September/December 1996);
(xv) five hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the creation and proclamation of the Korean alphabet (Han-gul) (9 October 1996);
(xvi) centenary of the birth of the Slovak diplomat in the service of democracy and human rights, co-author of the United Nations Charter, Jan Papanek (24 October 1996);
(xvii) centenary of the birth of the Iranian poet Nima Yushij (11 November 1996);
(xviii) centenary of the birth of the Bulgarian painter Tsanko Ivanov Lavrenov (24 November 1996);
(xix) four hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Ukrainian man of culture Petro Mohyla (December 1996);
(xx) four hundredth anniversary of the birth of the French philosopher René Descartes (1996);
(xxi) two hundredth anniversary of the invention of lithography in the Czech Republic (1996);
(xxii) one thousand three hundred and fifth anniversary of the building of the mosque of the Dome of the Rock in the city of Jerusalem (*Qubbat al-Sakhra*) (1996);
(xxiii) two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the French landscape painter Jean-Baptiste Corot (1996);
(xxiv) six hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Iranian poet Mohammad Jami (1996);
(xxv) nine hundredth anniversary of the death of the Iranian scholar Omar Khayyam (1996);
(xxvi) centenary of the death of the Philippine humanist and national hero Dr José Rizal (1996);
(xxvii) centenary of the birth of the Romanian poet Tristan Tzara (1996);
(xxviii) eleven hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Hungarians in Central Europe (1996);
(xxix) seven hundredth anniversary of the death of the Turkish humorist Nasreddin Hoca (Mulla Nasruddin, Goha) (1996);
(xxx) six hundred and sixtieth anniversary of Emir Timur (1996);
(xxxi) eleven hundredth anniversary of the documentary evidence of Romanian States in Transylvania (1996/1997);
(xxxii) four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the first work in the Lithuanian language - 'Common Words in the Catechism', by Martinas Mazvydas (8 January 1997);
(xxxiii) thousandth anniversary of the death of the Czech intellectual Aldabert (Vojtech) Slavnikovec, a man of great distinction of mind (23 April 1997);
(xxxiv) two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Cuban philosopher José Antonio Saco (7 May 1997);
(xxxv) centenary of the death of the Bulgarian writer Aleko Konstantinov (11 May 1997);

(xxxvi) centenary of the birth of the Ukrainian scientist and explorer, pioneer in space technology, Yuri Kondratiuk (O. Sharguei) (21 June 1997);
(xxxvii) centenary of the birth of the Belgian painter Paul Delvaux (23 September 1997);
(xxxviii) centenary of the birth of the Kazak scientist Mukhtar Auezov (September 1997);
(xxxix) five hundredth anniversary of the publication in Russia of the first State Code of Laws, the Sudebnik (September 1997);
(xl) two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the poet Mirza Asadullah Khan Ghalib (27 December 1997);
(xli) three hundredth anniversary of the completion of Bayle's Historical and Critical Dictionary (1997);
(xlii) centenary of the birth of the Turkish poet and writer, former minister of education, Hasan Ali Yücel (1997);
(xliii) one thousand five hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Arab poet Imru'al-Qais (1997);
(xliv) five hundredth anniversary of the construction of the Neamt monastery (1997);
(xlv) centenary of the death of Gamal ad-Din al-Afghani (1997);
(xlvi) centenary of the birth of Mahmud Said (1997);
(xlvii) seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of Salâh ad-Dîn as-Safadî (1997);
(xlviii) eight hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Moscow (1997);
(xlix) two thousand five hundredth anniversaries of the cities of Bukhara and Khiva (1997);

(b) the Organization's contribution to all of these celebrations shall be financed in the usual way under the Participation Programme for 1996-1997, in accordance with the rules governing that programme;
(c) the list of celebrations of anniversaries with which UNESCO shall be associated in 1996-1997 is hereby closed.

C. Participation Programme[1]

12 Participation Programme

12.1 Principles and conditions governing the Participation Programme

The General Conference authorizes the Director-General to participate in the activities of Member States in accordance with the following principles and conditions:

A. Principles

1. The Participation Programme is one of the means employed by the Organization to achieve its objectives, through participation in activities carried out by Member States or Associate Members, or by territories, organizations or institutions, in its fields of competence. This participation is designed to strengthen the partnership between UNESCO and its Member States and make that partnership more effective through a sharing of contributions.
2. Each Member State may submit through its National Commission up to 15 requests, including two requests for projects falling within the framework of the World Decade for Cultural Development.[2] These (15) requests should show an order of priority numbered from 1 to 15, it being understood that not all the requests submitted will necessarily be approved. Each request must be related to the activities of the Organization, as described

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of Commission I at the nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.
2. See also paragraph 4(a) of 28 C/Resolution 3.2, 'World Decade for Cultural Development'.

under the sections of the Approved Programme and Budget concerned with major programmes, statistical programmes and services and co-operation with National Commissions. Member States are requested to ensure that a sufficient number of projects specifically devoted to women are submitted under this Programme.

3. Assistance under the Participation Programme may be accorded only upon: (a) a written request to the Director-General by the National Commissions of Member States or of Associate Members or territories, organizations or institutions, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations maintaining official relations with UNESCO, and (b) a written agreement between the parties concerned specifying the form and manner of participation and acceptance of the conditions listed under section B below, together with such other conditions as may be jointly agreed upon.
4. *Beneficiaries.* Assistance under the Participation Programme may be accorded to:
   (a) Member States or Associate Members upon request through their National Commissions, to promote activities of a national character. For activities of a subregional, regional or interregional character, requests are submitted by the National Commissions of the Member States or Associate Members on whose territory they take place. These requests must be supported by at least two other National Commissions of participating Member States or Associate Members;
   (b) a non-self-governing or trust territory, upon the request of the National Commissions of the Member State responsible for the conduct of the territory's external relations;
   (c) a national institution, upon a request by the National Commission of the Member State or Associate Member in whose territory it is situated;
   (d) an intergovernmental organization which has signed a co-operation agreement with UNESCO, where the participation relates to activities of direct interest to several Member States;
   (e) an international non-governmental organization maintaining formal relations with UNESCO, upon a request endorsed by the National Commission of the Member State or Associate Member in whose territory the planned activity is to be carried out; a request by an NGO maintaining ad hoc relations with UNESCO must be supported by the National Commissions of at least two Member States;
   (f) an international non-governmental institution having no official relations with UNESCO, upon a request submitted on its behalf by the National Commission of the Member State in whose territory it is situated; such requests must be supported by at least two National Commissions of other participating Member States;
   (g) the Organization of African Unity, for activities in UNESCO's fields of competence;
   (h) the Palestine observer at UNESCO, where the participation requested relates to activities in UNESCO's fields of competence of direct interest to Palestinians.
5. *Forms of assistance.* Assistance under the Participation Programme may comprise the provision of:
   (a) the services of specialists and consultants;
   (b) fellowships and study grants;
   (c) publications, periodicals and documentation;
   (d) equipment;
   (e) conferences and meetings, seminars and training courses; translation and interpretation services, participants' travel costs, the services of consultants, and other services deemed necessary by all concerned;
   (f) financial contributions, if the Director-General determines that this is the most effective and expedient means of implementing the activity in question, and provided that the amount, except in cases of emergency assistance specifically decided on by the Director-General, is not in excess of $26,000 for a national project or activity and $35,000 for a subregional, regional or interregional project or activity; and that the financial provision made by the applicant is sufficient to execute the activity satisfactorily;
   (g) UNESCOPAS personnel.
6. *Approval of requests.* When deciding upon a request the Director-General shall take into account:
   (a) the total amount approved by the General Conference for this Programme;
   (b) the contribution that such participation can effectively make to the attainment of Member States' objectives in UNESCO's fields of competence and within the framework of the

programme activities approved by the General Conference, to which participation must be closely linked;

(c) the needs of developing countries and particularly those of the least-developed countries among them, and the increase in participation by new Member States in the activities of the Organization;

(d) the need to achieve equitable geographical distribution of the participation provided.

7. *Implementation:*

(a) the Participation Programme will be implemented within the biennial programme of the Organization, of which it forms an integral part. Implementation of a request is the responsibility of the National Commission of a Member State, Associate Member or other applicant. The request submitted to the Director-General must show specific scheduled commencement and termination dates; a greater effort to rationalize and simplify implementation procedures for the Participation Programme, coupled with increased participation by field units, will help Member States to draw up their requests better and enable them to be processed more effectively;

(b) the Participation Programme's administrative procedures must continue to be made more efficient; the achievements of the Participation Programme must be made more widely known and be more widely used with a view to the planning and implementation of the Organization's future activities.

B. Conditions

8. Assistance under the Participation Programme will be provided only if in the written request containing all 15 requests submitted to the Director-General the applicant certifies acceptance of the following conditions. The applicant shall:

(a) assume full financial and administrative responsibility for implementing the plans and programmes for which participation is provided; in the case of a financial contribution, submit to the Director-General at the close of the project an itemized statement accounting for the activities executed and certifying that the funds allocated have been used for the implementation of the project, and return to UNESCO any balance not used for project purposes; it is to be understood that no new financial contribution will be granted until the applicant has submitted all the financial reports and all the additional supporting documents necessary in respect of contributions previously approved by the Director-General and for which the funds were obligated prior to 31 December of the first year of the previous budgetary period;

(b) undertake to provide on a compulsory basis, together with the financial report mentioned in subparagraph (a) above, an evaluation report on the results of the activities financed and their usefulness for the Member State or States and UNESCO;

(c) pay, where participation is accorded in the form of study grants, the cost of the grant-holders' passports, visas, medical examinations and salaries while they are abroad, if they are in receipt of a salary; help them find suitable employment when they return to their country of origin;

(d) maintain and insure against all risks any property supplied by UNESCO, from the time of its arrival at the point of delivery;

(e) undertake to cover UNESCO against any claim or liability resulting from the activities provided for in this resolution, except where it is agreed by UNESCO and the National Commission of the Member State concerned that such claim or liability arises from gross negligence or wilful misconduct;

(f) grant to personnel recruited under the Participation Programme who are officials of UNESCO the privileges and immunities set out in Articles VI and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies; it shall grant to personnel recruited under the Participation Programme who are not officials of UNESCO the privileges and immunities provided for in paragraph 3 of Annex IV to the aforementioned Convention, it being understood that additional privileges and immunities may be granted in supplementary agreements concluded with the Director-General; no restriction should be imposed upon the rights of entry, sojourn and departure of the persons mentioned in the present subparagraph.

C. Emergency aid

9. Where emergency aid is concerned, the following conditions and principles are to be observed:
   (a) faced with an emergency situation, the Director-General shall take the initiative of informing the Member State through the National Commission, so far as possible, that he has earmarked a certain sum for immediate assistance and suggest as appropriate the forms (with options) that such assistance could take;
   (b) the National Commission or the government shall then cable its choice of assistance or suggest suitable alternatives;
   (c) in the case of services or goods to be supplied by UNESCO there shall be no international competitive bidding, owing to the urgency of requirements;
   (d) in the case of financial contributions, the US $26,000 limit shall not apply; a financial statement certifying that the funds allocated have been used for the purposes approved shall subsequently be submitted by the Member State.

D. Other provisions

10. Where the National Commission of the Member State requests the provision of operational assistance (UNESCOPAS) personnel to carry out a Participation Programme project, the Director-General may grant such exemption from the application of provisions of this resolution as may be necessary.

12.2 **Review of the Participation Programme**

The General Conference,

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of the Participation Programme to the Member States, and some recent improvements in its administration, which should be strengthened,

Recognizing the achievement of the Participation Programme in empowering Member States to achieve the various aspects of UNESCO's mandate,

Noting the ongoing concerns of Member States that the administration of the Participation Programme has not fully met the objectives outlined by the Executive Board in its invitation to the Director-General in 144 EX/Decision 4.1 (Part III, para. 10),

Requests the Director-General to undertake, in collaboration with the Member States, a review of the Participation Programme to address issues of the effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and timeliness of the delivery of the Programme and the potential for decentralization with particular regard to a more extensive co-ordination of regional and subregional offices, upon request by National Commissions, and report on the results of the review to the Executive Board at its 149th session.

V Support for Programme Execution[1]

13 Support for Programme Execution

13.1 Consultation with National Commissions

The General Conference,

Recognizing the importance of regional and subregional consultations preparatory to the General Conference sessions,

Affirming the desirability of maintaining such consultations as part of the regular cycle of UNESCO's determination of its Medium-Term Strategy and Draft Programme and Budget,

Acknowledging the exceptionally fruitful outcome of these consultations in aiding the work of the General Conference and the Executive Board,

Requests the Director-General to transfer the funding of such consultations from the total allocation for the Participation Programme into the regular programme and budget to be allocated to the Bureau for External Relations, commencing with document 29 C/5.

13.2 Co-operation with UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations

The General Conference,

Referring to the wish expressed by the Executive Board in 146 EX/Decision 4.2 (para. 88) that mention should be made, among the active promoters of education for peace, human rights, democracy, tolerance, non-violence and international understanding, of the UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations,

Recalling the recommendations of the IVth Congress of the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA) in Sinaia, Romania,

Desiring:

(a) to establish in the longer term a European network of UNESCO Clubs, including Central and East European countries,

(b) to promote among citizens, especially young people, in the countries in transition public awareness, tolerance and non-violence,

(c) to achieve a wider mobilization of the UNESCO Club movement by intensifying the training of Club leaders at the regional and interregional levels,

(d) to mobilize the support of decision-makers and opinion leaders at regional level in favour of programmes and activities dealing, in an integrated manner, with environment, cultural heritage, human rights and education and tolerance,

Invites the Director-General to organize a regional seminar for young people, including UNESCO Club promoters and leaders, aimed at the exchange of information, expertise and know-how in the areas of cultural heritage, culture of peace, education, environment, human

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of Commission I at the nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

rights and tolerance - with the participation of existing local UNESCO Chairs for human rights, sustainable development, environment, women's issues and others.[1]

13.3 **Co-operation with volunteers and voluntary service**

The General Conference,

Considering that voluntary service is one of the most important forms in the development of active solidarity between States, between populations, between citizens of the world, most notably in the expanding networks of non-governmental organizations, which will be brought together for the 26th Conference of the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS), held in Berlin (November 1995) on the theme of 'Network for World Development',

Stressing the importance of further developing and strengthening UNESCO's participation in these efforts, through close co-operation with United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and the CCIVS, created by UNESCO in 1948 and today representing 130 NGOs in all regions of the world, and organizing 20,000 voluntary services per year,

1. *Invites* the Director-General to strengthen UNESCO's collaboration with the CCIVS in short-term and long-term activities including intellectual co-operation and exchange of experience, rather than have the Organization itself take over such activities;
2. *Decides* that the budgetary provision in document 28 C/5 for volunteers' activities (para. 13113) shall be devoted entirely to involving the CCIVS in activities to promote a culture of peace and foster international solidarity;
3. *Requests* the Director-General to reassess the necessity of establishing a unit for this purpose and to report on the matter to the Executive Board at its 149th session.

13.4 **Co-operation with non-governmental organizations**

13.41 **Contribution made to UNESCO's activities by international non-governmental organizations**

The General Conference,

Having examined the sexennial report submitted to it by the Executive Board on the contribution made to UNESCO's activities by international non-governmental organizations (categories A, B and C) from 1988 to 1993, in pursuance of Section VIII.3 of the Directives adopted at its eleventh session and amended at its fourteenth session,

Considering that the participation of international non-governmental organizations in UNESCO's task is an ideal means for the Organization of associating people everywhere with its work, particularly the appropriate scientific and intellectual communities and movements reflecting public opinion that are concerned with the development of education, science, culture and communication in the world,

Recalling that such co-operation is based on Article XI of the Constitution of the Organization and is governed by Directives that constitute the framework for its implementation,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the clear and concise presentation of the report, with the evaluation it contains and with the proposals for the improvement of co-operation between UNESCO and NGOs that emerge from it;
2. *Thanks* the Executive Board, the Director-General and the NGO Standing Committee for the contribution they have made to the preparation of this report;
3. *Stresses* the diligence shown by the international NGOs themselves in the contribution they were asked to make to the preparation of this report;
4. *Welcomes* the useful dialogue and mutual confidence established on this occasion, creating a climate conducive to the continuation in the future of a relationship of constructive collaboration between UNESCO and NGOs;
5. *Expresses the hope* that this dialogue may continue and become more rewarding within the Executive Board, especially as a result of the work done by its NGO Committee;

1. The General Conference invited the Director-General to allocate a financial contribution of US $37,000 for this activity.

6. *Considers* that 25 C/Resolution 15.213, adopted following its examination of the report covering the previous period, has been carefully implemented by the Director-General and that co-operation with NGOs has been maintained at a high level despite the scarcity of the Organization's resources during the period now ending;
7. *Thanks* the international non-governmental organizations for the efficient way in which they have combined their own resources with the means made available to them by UNESCO, especially in the form of subventions and contracts, enabling them to associate the various scientific, cultural and educational communities they represent with the implementation of the Organization's programme;
8. *Also thanks* the many organizations that, despite having received no financial assistance from UNESCO during the six-year period now ending, have nevertheless taken part in UNESCO's activities and in the extension of the Organization's influence in the world;
9. *Stresses* the importance of improving and strengthening co-operation between UNESCO and NGOs so that the Organization, in accordance with the functions it exercises, may develop, as regards both numbers and quality, the networks of experts from which it must necessarily draw its support;
10. *Further stresses* the need, in improving such co-operation, to bear in mind the elements determined in its Medium-Term Strategy (1996-2001);
11. *Expresses the wish* that, in the development of this co-operation, account should be taken at the same time of the diversity of NGOs and of the role the Organization must necessarily play regarding co-ordination and follow-up, at Headquarters and through its decentralized units;
12. *Welcomes* the establishment of a data base within the Secretariat so as to ensure greater transparency in regard to information concerning NGOs and to promote better knowledge of their potential services to international co-operation;
13. *Reminds* NGOs of the obligations entailed by their acceptance of the revised Directives, which are an inherent part of their new or continued admission to the status of organization maintaining relations with UNESCO;
14. *Requests* the Director-General to do everything possible to provide the Standing Committee of NGOs with the secretariat services it needs in order to operate, the provision of such services being in accordance with the Directives;
15. *Invites* the Director-General, in so far as is possible, to build up the strength in the various Secretariat sectors of the staff with responsibility for co-ordinating and following up UNESCO's co-operation with NGOs so that greater and more effective use may be made of the networks these organizations constitute by developing communication between NGOs and UNESCO;
16. *Recommends*, with respect to programme preparation:
    (a) that NGOs reply more promptly, and in greater number, to the consultations undertaken by the Director-General, particularly concerning the preparation of the draft medium-term strategies and UNESCO's biennial programmes and budgets;
    (b) that the Director-General:
        (i) modify the procedures for consulting individual NGOs on the preparation of future draft biennial programmes and medium-term strategies so that they yield fuller and better results;
        (ii) intensify formal and informal sectoral consultations between the Secretariat and NGOs in order to increase the complementarity of their respective efforts in the preparation and implementation of UNESCO's activities;
        (iii) decentralize, to the greatest possible extent, the sectoral and intersectoral NGO collective consultations;
17. *Recommends*, with respect to programme execution, that the Director-General:
    (a) encourage joint projects undertaken by NGOs that are the reflection of the Organization's interdisciplinary programmes adopted by the Member States;
    (b) support the creation of regional networks based on regional NGOs and regional branches of international NGOs specializing in UNESCO's fields of competence in co-operation with NGOs, in so far as such networks meet a demand;
    (c) associate the largest possible number of NGOs with UNESCO's Co-Action Programme;
    (d) invite NGOs, on as broad a basis as possible, to attend conferences on specialized subjects as observers and, whenever the Organization's resources allow, invite eminent persons and representatives of NGOs to participate in these meetings as experts; ensure that the

interests and opinions of NGOs taken collectively are reflected by UNESCO in the preparation of major world conferences organized by the United Nations;

(e) conclude framework agreements with NGOs that are representative, effective and competent and that have formal associate relations with the Organization so as to associate them effectively with the activities of UNESCO in the spirit of 27 C/Resolution 13.141; include relevant information on all applications by and negotiations with NGOs in his reports on programme implementation to the Executive Board;

(f) draw on existing procedures and investigate the possibility of adding new ones to extend co-operation with NGOs in the execution of the Organization's programme and make full use of the findings of review and assessment documents;

(g) take all useful measures to ensure that the contributions of NGOs with relations with UNESCO to United Nations world summits are taken into account;

18. Recommends, with regard to decentralization and geographical extension:

(a) that Member States and their National Commissions co-operate more closely with members and national committees of NGOs;

(b) that the Director-General make appropriate provision for:

(i) strengthening the Regional Offices' role of stimulation and co-ordination in developing activity by voluntary organizations, at the regional and subregional levels, in UNESCO's various fields of competence;

(ii) contributing to the setting up, especially in the poorest regions, of regional and subregional NGOs working in UNESCO's fields of competence and to the strengthening of existing organizations, in the context of the new arrangements approved by the General Conference at the present session;

(c) that non-governmental organizations:

(i) intensify their efforts to achieve broad geographical extension, in terms of their composition and of their activities, and, in order to do this, allow national bodies to be associated in their work;

(ii) establish closer co-operation with National Commissions, particularly through increased participation by their national sections in Commissions' activities;

19. Recommends to the Executive Board, with regard to the classification of NGOs:

(a) that, when admitting NGOs, it take account both of the desirability of the best possible geographical balance, paying particular attention to requests from developing countries - according to the priorities defined within the framework of the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001 - and of the nature of the expected co-operation with UNESCO;

(b) that it review all admissions in the light of the revised Directives and the commitment undertaken by NGOs which have confirmed their desire for co-operation;

20. Instructs the Executive Board to provide for the introduction of financial co-operation arrangements corresponding to the Directives adopted by the General Conference at this session, and for the possible later adaptation of those financial arrangements;

21. Recommends, lastly, that a joint study be carried out by the Executive Board and the Director-General to prepare for the amendment of the provisions approved by the General Conference at its twenty-sixth session and amended at its twenty-eighth session, concerning relations between UNESCO and foundations and similar institutions,[1] with a view to adapting them to the Directives concerning relations between UNESCO and NGOs as revised at this session.

13.42 **Revised Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with international non-governmental organizations**

The General Conference,

Welcoming the impressive rise in the number of non-governmental organizations and their vitality, which bear witness to the growing role played by various actors in civil society the world over,

Considering the complexity and diversity of the social fabric in each country, which has led UNESCO for several years now to explore new ways to achieve synergies and to design

1. See 28 C/Resolution 13.5, 'New partnerships'.

innovative machinery in order to diversify, revitalize and strengthen its co-operation with NGOs,

Bearing in mind the need to elaborate a statutory framework for such co-operation which takes better account of the fields of activity of the NGOs, their representativeness, vitality, competence and effectiveness, and the nature of their co-operation with UNESCO,

Recalling the pattern that it established for such co-operation in 27 C/Resolution 13.141, in particular regarding the financial arrangements for co-operation,

Having examined the recommendation of the Executive Board contained in 146 EX/Decision 7.3,

Adopts the revised Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with non-governmental organizations, the text of which is annexed hereto.

Annex *Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with non-governmental organizations*[1]

PREAMBLE

1. In implementation of the provisions of Article XI of its Constitution, UNESCO has built up over the years a valuable network of co-operative relations in its fields of competence with non-governmental organizations representing civil society. Given the pre-eminent role that the founders of UNESCO intended non-governmental organizations to play, this partnership bears witness to the importance of the work of those organizations alongside government-sponsored action in international co-operation in the service of peoples for development, equality, international understanding and peace.
2. Fifty years after its foundation, and on the threshold of the third millennium, UNESCO notes with satisfaction the increasingly active role being played by organizations representing civil society in international co-operation, and wishes to define a new framework within which the relations it desires to maintain with such organizations may develop under the most favourable conditions.
3. These relations are designed, on the one hand, to enable UNESCO to secure advice, technical co-operation and documentation from non-governmental organizations and, on the other, to enable such organizations, which represent important sections of public opinion, to express the views of their members. Since UNESCO is not a funding institution, these relations will be essentially of an intellectual nature.
4. The following provisions are designed to further the aims of UNESCO by securing the broadest possible assistance from competent non-governmental organizations[2] representing civil society in the preparation and in the execution of its programme, and thus increasing international co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture and communication. In addition, they should promote the emergence of new organizations that are representative of civil society in those regions of the world where such organizations, for historical, cultural or geographical reasons, are isolated or weak, and help to integrate such organizations into the network.
5. Taking into account the non-governmental organization's own objectives and the type of collaboration that is possible with UNESCO, two main types of relations will be established: the first will involve sustained co-operation both upstream and downstream from UNESCO's programming and priorities (formal relations); the second will consist of a flexible and dynamic partnership in the implementation of UNESCO's programmes (operational relations).

I. FORMAL RELATIONS

1. General principles

1.1 UNESCO may establish formal relations with international[3] non-governmental organizations. According to the structure and aims of such organizations, the nature of their co-operation with UNESCO and the scale of the contribution they are able to make, such relations shall come under one of two different categories: consultative relations and associate relations. Relations shall be established for renewable periods of six years.

2. Conditions

2.1 An international organization shall qualify as an organization that may maintain formal relations with UNESCO provided that it has not been established by intergovernmental agreement and that its purposes, functions and operation are non-governmental and non-profit-making in character.

2.2 Such an organization shall fulfil the following conditions:

1. These Directives take the fullest possible account of the principles and practices of the United Nations, as established in the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council.
2. Separate Directives govern UNESCO's relations with foundations and similar institutions.
3. 'International' non-governmental organizations are defined as interregional and regional bodies, in the geographical or the cultural sense.

(a) it shall be engaged in activities in one or more specific fields of UNESCO's competence, and it shall be able and willing to make an effective contribution to the achievement of UNESCO's objectives, in conformity with the principles proclaimed in UNESCO's Constitution;
(b) it shall be effectively engaged in activities at the international level in a spirit of co-operation, tolerance and solidarity in the interests of humankind and with respect for cultural identities;
(c) its regular active membership (consisting of groups and/or persons) shall be international, permitting it, as far as possible, to ensure significant representation of the various cultural regions its vocation is to serve;
(d) it shall form, through its membership, a community linked by a desire to pursue the objectives for which it was established;
(e) it shall have a recognized legal status;
(f) it shall have an established headquarters and be governed by democratically adopted statutes stipulating, in particular, that its general policy shall be determined by a conference, congress or other representative body; those statutes shall also stipulate that it shall have a permanent, representative and regularly renewed governing body, representatives who are duly elected by the main body of the organization, and basic resources deriving chiefly from members' contributions, that enable it to function and to communicate regularly with its members in various countries;
(g) it shall have been in existence and have been carrying out activities for at least four years at the time of its requesting the establishment of formal relations.

3. Consultative relations

3.1 If it deems such a decision to be useful for the achievement of the objectives of UNESCO, the Executive Board may, either on the proposal of the Director-General or at the request of the non-governmental organization itself, admit a non-governmental organization fulfilling the conditions defined in Article 2 above and wishing to co-operate with UNESCO to the category of formal relations known as 'consultative relations'.

3.2 Such organizations must have given proof of their ability to supply UNESCO, at its request, with competent advice on questions coming within their purview and to contribute effectively by their activities to the implementation of UNESCO's programme.

3.3 The Executive Board shall apply the following principles:
(a) where an organization's primary objectives are related to those of another Specialized Agency of the United Nations system than UNESCO, that agency must be consulted;
(b) admission to the category of consultative relations (i) shall not be granted on an individual basis to organizations belonging to a larger body already admitted and authorized to represent those organizations in respect of the whole of their functions; and (ii) shall be possible only once the organization has maintained continuous and effective operational relations with UNESCO for a period of at least two years;
(c) where a number of separate organizations exist in any particular field of UNESCO's activity, their admission to the category of consultative relations on an individual basis may be deferred with the object of encouraging the establishment of umbrella organizations or co-ordinating bodies that are better able to further UNESCO's aims by bringing all these organizations together and may be entitled to request the establishment of associate relations, as defined in Article 4 below. The application of this principle shall not, however, deprive UNESCO of the direct co-operation of organizations whose assistance in one of the fields that are within its competence would be especially desirable.

3.4 In addition, the Director-General may decide to broaden the scope of the conditions for admission to formal consultative relations to include international networks or similar institutions of a non-governmental nature that meet the criteria set out in paragraph 2.2 above and, in addition to the mere exchange of information, may make a significant contribution to the implementation of concrete projects in UNESCO's fields of competence, but whose structure and governing bodies are not of an international nature owing to their legal status and the legal framework within which they conduct their activities. In such cases, before taking a decision the Director-General shall consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which the headquarters of the institution concerned is located. He shall keep the Executive Board informed of any decisions he may take under the terms of this paragraph.

4. Associate relations

4.1 A very small number of umbrella organizations that are broadly international in membership, bring together specialist international professional associations, have proven competence in an important field of education, science, culture or communication, and have a record of regular major contributions to UNESCO's work may, at their request and on the recommendation of the Director-General, be admitted by the Executive Board to the category of formal relations known as 'associate relations'.

4.2 In addition to the co-operation referred to in Article 3 above, close and continuous working relations shall be maintained with these organizations, which will be invited by the Director-General to advise him regularly on the preparation and execution of UNESCO's

programme and to participate in UNESCO's activities.

5. Admission

5.1 The Director-General shall acquaint each organization admitted to either of the categories of formal relations with the corresponding obligations and advantages. UNESCO's relations with these organizations shall not become effective until the competent body of the organization concerned has signified its acceptance of those obligations and advantages. Requests rejected by the Executive Board may not be resubmitted to the Board until at least four years have elapsed since its decision.

6. Modification, termination and suspension of relations

6.1 Where the Director-General considers that circumstances make it necessary to downgrade an organization to the other category, he shall refer the matter to the Executive Board for a decision. Before doing so, he shall inform the organization concerned of the grounds for his proposal and shall communicate any observations the organization may wish to make to the Executive Board before any final decision is taken.

6.2 The same provisions shall apply if the Director-General deems it necessary to terminate UNESCO's formal relations with an international non-governmental organization. Furthermore, a complete absence of collaboration for a period of four years between UNESCO and an organization maintaining formal relations with UNESCO shall result in the automatic termination of those relations.

6.3 As an interim measure, the Director-General may, if circumstances so require, suspend relations with an organization until such time as the Executive Board is able to take a decision. This provision shall also apply in cases where an organization's relations with the United Nations have been suspended or terminated.

7. Obligations of international non-governmental organizations maintaining formal relations with UNESCO

7.1 **(a) Consultative relations**

Organizations maintaining formal consultative relations shall:

(i) keep the Director-General regularly informed of those of their activities that are relevant to UNESCO's programme and of the assistance given by them to the achievement of UNESCO's objectives;

(ii) acquaint their members, by all the means at their command, with those UNESCO programme activities and achievements that are likely to interest them;

(iii) at the Director-General's request, give advice and provide assistance in connection with consultations on the preparation of UNESCO's programmes, and in connection with UNESCO's inquiries, studies or publications falling within their competence;

(iv) contribute, by their activities, to the execution of UNESCO's programme and, as far as possible, include in the agenda of their meetings specific items relating to UNESCO's programme;

(v) invite UNESCO to be represented at those of their meetings whose agenda is of interest to UNESCO;

(vi) submit to the Director-General periodic reports on their activities, their statutory meetings and the support they have given to UNESCO's action;

(vii) contribute substantially to the preparation of the sexennial report by the Executive Board to the General Conference on the contributions made to UNESCO's activities by non-governmental organizations, in accordance with Section V, paragraph 3, below;

(viii) send representatives, as far as possible at the highest level, to the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations provided for in Section III, Article 1, below.

(b) Associate relations

In addition to the obligations contained in (a) above, organizations maintaining formal associate relations with UNESCO shall:

(i) collaborate closely with UNESCO in expanding those of their own activities that come within UNESCO's fields of competence;

(ii) assist UNESCO in its efforts to promote international co-ordination of the activities of non-governmental organizations working in a common field and to bring them together under umbrella organizations;

(iii) send representatives at the most appropriate level to the various types of consultation in which the Director-General invites them to take part and for which their expertise is essential;

(iv) maintain, through their networks and regional and national representatives, effective co-ordination with UNESCO's field units and with the National Commissions for UNESCO in the various countries.

8. Advantages granted to international non-governmental organizations maintaining formal relations with UNESCO

8.1 In accordance with the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 14, of the Constitution, organizations maintaining formal consultative or associate relations with UNESCO shall be invited by the Director-General to send observers to sessions of the General Conference and its commissions. Both these observers and those referred to in Article IV, paragraph 13, of the Constitution may make statements on matters within their

respective competence in the commissions, committees and subsidiary bodies of the General Conference, with the consent of the presiding officer.

8.2 Organizations maintaining formal consultative or associate relations with UNESCO may, under the authority of their governing body, submit written statements to the Director-General on UNESCO programme matters within their competence. The Director-General shall communicate the substance of these statements to the Executive Board or, if appropriate, to the General Conference.

8.3 In addition, the following advantages shall be granted to organizations maintaining formal consultative or associate relations:

(a) Consultative relations

(i) they shall receive, after agreement with the Secretariat, all appropriate documentation relating to the programme activities corresponding to the aims proclaimed in their constitutions;

(ii) they shall be consulted by the Director-General on UNESCO's proposed programme;

(iii) they may address plenary meetings of the General Conference on particular matters of major importance that fall within their competence, in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference;

(iv) they may be invited by the Director-General to send observers to meetings organized by UNESCO on matters within their competence; if unable to be represented at those meetings, they may forward their views in writing;

(v) they shall be invited to attend periodic conferences of non-governmental organizations;

(vi) with a view to encouraging the emergence of organizations that are representative of civil society in those regions of the world where such organizations are still weak or isolated, and their inclusion in the network of international co-operation, the Director-General may propose the conclusion of co-operation agreements or plans of action concerning UNESCO's programme priorities in the region concerned, subject to the same provisions as those contained in paragraph (b) (iv) below, with regional non-governmental organizations that are competent, effective and representative in those regions and maintain consultative relations with UNESCO.

(b) Associate relations

In addition to the advantages described in paragraph (a) above:

(i) as a general principle, these organizations shall be associated as closely and regularly as possible with the various stages of the planning and execution of UNESCO's activities within their own particular field;

(ii) they may address plenary meetings of the General Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference;

(iii) as far as is possible, office accommodation may be provided on the most favourable terms for those organizations with which it is particularly necessary for the Secretariat to keep in constant touch for the implementation of UNESCO's programme;

(iv) framework agreements for co-operation may be concluded for a renewable period of six years with such organizations, setting the joint priorities they and UNESCO undertake to pursue during that period;

(v) international associations/federations that are members of umbrella organizations maintaining associate relations with UNESCO may receive directly, upon request, the documentation that UNESCO sends to organizations maintaining formal relations with it.

II. OPERATIONAL RELATIONS

1. General principles

1.1 The Director-General may, if he deems it useful for the implementation of UNESCO's programmes, co-operate with any non-governmental organization in a type of relations known as 'operational relations'.

1.2 These relations are designed to enable UNESCO to establish and maintain flexible and dynamic partnerships with any organization of civil society that is active in UNESCO's fields of competence at whatever level, and to benefit from that organization's operational capacities in the field and its networks for the dissemination of information. Furthermore, these relations should make it possible to encourage the emergence of organizations representative of civil society, and their interaction at the international level, in those parts of the world in which they are weak or isolated. Finally, these relations should make it possible to gauge the competence and operational effectiveness of international non-governmental organizations with which UNESCO has previously had no relations whatsoever and which are desirous of establishing formal relations with it.

2. Conditions

2.1 Non-governmental organizations wishing to establish operational relations must meet the following conditions:

(a) organizations of an international nature that only partially meet the conditions laid down in Section I for the establishment of formal relations must have the operational capacity and the competence to implement, in the best possible manner, the activities provided for in UNESCO's programme;

(b) organizations of a national, local or field nature must have the same operational capacity. All co-operation with such organizations must be conducted in consultation with the National Commission for UNESCO of the Member State concerned and, if appropriate, in liaison with UNESCO's field units. Such organizations may not be admitted to formal relations.

3. Obligations

3.1 Organizations maintaining operational relations with UNESCO shall undertake to keep the Director-General informed of their activities concerning UNESCO's fields of competence and to contribute to the sexennial report drawn up by the Executive Board, in accordance with Section V, paragraph 3, below, on the assistance given by such organizations to the achievement of UNESCO's objectives.

3.2 They shall further undertake to acquaint their members, by all the means at their disposal, with those of UNESCO's programme activities and achievements that may be of interest to them.

4. Advantages

4.1 International organizations maintaining operational relations with UNESCO shall enjoy the following advantages:

(a) the Director-General shall take all necessary measures to ensure the appropriate exchange of information and documents with them on matters of joint interest;

(b) in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 13, of the Constitution, the General Conference, on the recommendation of the Executive Board and by a two-thirds majority, may invite them to be represented as observers at specified plenary meetings of the Conference and meetings of its commissions. Requests from these organizations, indicating those items of the Conference's agenda in the discussion of which their representatives would like to take part, must reach the Director-General at least one month before the opening of the General Conference session;

(c) they may be invited to send observers to certain UNESCO meetings if, in the opinion of the Director-General, they are in a position to make a significant contribution to the work of those meetings;

(d) they may be invited to participate as observers in various collective consultations of NGOs organized by UNESCO in connection with the implementation of its programme;

(e) they may have access to some of the financial procedures for co-operation described in Section IV of these Directives, if the Director-General considers that they are the most competent to assist in the execution of certain tasks scheduled in UNESCO's programme;

(f) they may be invited to send observers to the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations provided for in Section III, Article 1 below; they may attend meetings of the Standing Committee provided for in paragraph 1.3.1 of Section III below, in the same capacity.

4.2 Contracts may be concluded with organizations of a national or local nature maintaining operational relations with UNESCO, if the Director-General deems them to be the most competent to contribute to the execution of certain tasks scheduled in UNESCO's programme, due allowance being made for the provisions of Section II, paragraph 2.1(b). They may also be invited to attend certain meetings organized by UNESCO if it is felt that they may make an appropriate contribution.

5. Termination of relations

5.1 A complete absence of collaboration for a period of four years shall result in the automatic termination of relations.

III. COLLECTIVE CONSULTATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Conferences of non-governmental organizations

1.1 **International conference**

International non-governmental organizations maintaining formal relations with UNESCO may, with the approval of the Director-General, hold a conference every two years to review the state of co-operation with UNESCO, conducting collective consultations on the main lines of UNESCO's programme and facilitating co-operation between organizations having common interests. This global forum shall enable the Director-General to gather advice and suggestions from international non-governmental organizations that are UNESCO's partners in the priority fields of its programme.

1.2 **Regional conferences**

Non-governmental organizations maintaining formal or operational relations with UNESCO may, with the approval of the Director-General, hold conferences in the various regions at regular intervals, with a view to examining the state of co-operation with UNESCO, holding collective consultations on UNESCO's programmes and regional priorities, and facilitating co-operation among organizations having common interests. Such conferences shall bring together, as a matter of priority, the organizations of the region concerned and the regional or national representatives or members of international organizations maintaining formal relations with UNESCO.

1.3 **Follow-up and evaluation machinery**

These conferences shall make provision for appropriate follow-up and evaluation machinery

(networks), in co-operation with the field units and National Commissions.

1.3.1 **Standing Committee**

The Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations shall elect a Standing Committee that reflects the geocultural diversity of the Member States of UNESCO, at least one third of whose members shall be organizations maintaining formal associate relations with UNESCO. The Conference shall also adopt its rules of procedure, which shall be proposed in draft form by the Committee and approved by the Director-General. The Standing Committee's role between meetings of the Conference shall be to:

(a) represent the interests of all the organizations with regard to UNESCO;
(b) co-operate with the Director-General;
(c) implement the resolutions adopted by the Conference;
(d) ensure the appropriate exchange of information with the non-governmental community it represents and, in this connection, promote consultation among NGOs at all levels;
(e) make preparations, in consultation with the Director-General, for the subsequent session of the Conference;
(f) ensure that the interests and opinions of NGOs taken collectively are reflected by UNESCO in the preparation of major world conferences organized by the United Nations;
(g) take all possible steps to inform non-governmental organizations of the possibilities open to them for participation in an individual capacity in these conferences and in their preparation, in accordance with the rules laid down by the United Nations.

The premises and secretariat facilities necessary for the meetings of the Conference and for the work of the Standing Committee shall, as far as possible, be provided free of charge by the Director-General.

2. Collective consultations on specific subjects

2.1 All non-governmental organizations maintaining formal or operational relations with UNESCO may be invited to send representatives to the various collective consultations regularly held by UNESCO for the implementation of its various programmes, if such organizations can make a specific contribution to the subjects examined in these consultations. These arrangements shall serve the purpose of ensuring the best possible co-operation in the pursuit of the shared priority objectives.

IV. FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CO-OPERATION

1. UNESCO may grant various forms of financial and material contributions to non-governmental organizations likely to make a particularly effective contribution to the achievement of UNESCO's objectives as defined in its Constitution and to the implementation of its programme.

2. General principles

2.1 Financial and material contributions granted by UNESCO to non-governmental organizations shall be governed, as appropriate, by the following principles:

(a) they shall be granted in accordance with the relevant rules currently in force;
(b) they shall be granted for programmes and activities that have a bearing on UNESCO's priorities or constitute a useful addition to UNESCO's programmes and activities;
(c) in no circumstances shall they constitute a permanent commitment on the part of the Organization;
(d) financial contributions shall be granted solely for the purpose of supplementing the revenue that the beneficiary organization derives from other sources;
(e) an organization receiving financial contributions shall have made appropriate arrangements for regular evaluation of the activities so financed and the submission of reports on the implementation of those activities.

3. Forms of contribution

3.1 The various forms of financial contribution shall comprise (i) the awarding of various types of contract (contracts for the implementation of framework agreements; other contracts for the implementation of UNESCO's regular programmes; contracts under the special programme of support to non-governmental entities for activities in developing countries); (ii) contributions under the Participation Programme; and (iii) subventions.

3.2 Material contributions may include office accommodation, in accordance with the terms of Section I, paragraph 8.3 (b) (iii); use of UNESCO's conference facilities, and the granting of UNESCO's patronage.

4. Conditions for the granting of financial and material contributions and for the submission of reports

4.1 The conditions for the granting of financial and material contributions and for the submission of the corresponding reports shall be considered and adopted by the Executive Board, on the proposal of the Director-General. They may be revised as needed.

V. PERIODIC REVIEW OF RELATIONS

1. The Director-General shall include in his periodic reports information on the main aspects of co-operation between UNESCO and non-governmental organizations.

2. At each regular session of the General Conference the Director-General shall present a concise report on any changes that have taken place by decision of the Executive Board in the classification of international organizations admitted to the various categories of formal relations with UNESCO. This report shall also contain the list of organizations that maintain operational relations with UNESCO, together with those that have submitted requests for admission to the two categories of formal relations or to the category of operational relations and whose requests have not been accepted.
3. The General Conference shall receive, every six years, a report by the Executive Board on the contribution made to UNESCO's activities by organizations maintaining formal relations with it. The report shall include an evaluation of the results of co-operation with organizations maintaining operational relations with UNESCO. It shall also indicate the results of co-operation under framework agreements concluded with certain organizations, and make recommendations on the renewal of such framework agreements. Finally, it shall contain a list of those organizations whose lack of collaboration has resulted in the automatic termination of formal or operational relations with UNESCO, in accordance with these Directives (Section I, paragraph 6.2 and Section II, paragraph 5.1).

VI. REQUESTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OR MODIFICATION OF RELATIONS

1. The Executive Board shall rule once a year on matters within its mandate relating to the establishment of relations between UNESCO and non-governmental organizations, as defined in these Directives.
2. The Director-General shall ensure that the Executive Board is informed of every decision taken by him under the terms of these Directives.
3. Requests for the establishment or modification of formal relations shall be submitted no later than 31 December of each year.
4. Requests for the establishment of operational relations may be submitted at any time. They shall be accompanied by a copy of the statutes and of the instrument of legal recognition of the organization, a list of members, with their nationalities, a recent report covering at least two years of activities and a brief description of the projects that the organization hopes to implement in co-operation with UNESCO.

VII. INFORMAL RELATIONS

1. UNESCO may maintain informal relations with other non-governmental organizations.

13.5 New partnerships

The General Conference,

Considering that the National Commissions play a leading role in adjusting programme implementation to the specific characteristics of the different regions and in ensuring the Organization's active presence in its Member States,

Recognizing the need further to improve the methods used of identifying new partners for UNESCO in its Member States,

Recalling 26 C/Resolution 13.23,

Taking into account the relevant recommendations of the Executive Board (28 C/6, paras. 107-110 and 28 C/9, paras. 56-60),

1. *Invites* the Director-General to ensure that it is through co-operation with the National Commissions that new partnerships will be forged both with competent representative bodies of civil society and with private bodies;
2. *Decides* to add to the 'Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with foundations and similar institutions' (26 C/Resolution 13.23) the following: 'Article VII: The procedures for establishing official relationships with foundations or institutions, in particular Article II, paragraph 2, as well as other relevant regulations of these Directives shall also be applied when establishing new partnerships with all bodies representing civil society as well as with all bodies representing the private sector';
3. *Requests* the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board specific Directives concerning co-operation with private extra-budgetary funding sources and the rights of new partners to use UNESCO's name, emblem, or any other type of representation of UNESCO's corporate identity.

13.6 **UNESCO Fellowship Bank Scheme**

The General Conference,

Recognizing that human resource development is a fundamental requisite for the development of any nation,

Emphasizing that action to support the training of qualified specialists, particularly in the field of education, scientific and technological research, the social sciences, culture, communication and information, constitutes one of UNESCO's priority tasks, and that fellowships and study grants help to create a critical mass of skills,

Convinced that intercultural exchanges contribute to fostering international understanding among peoples and to promoting a worldwide culture of peace, as set out in the UNESCO Constitution,

Recalling 26 C/Resolution 13.1 concerning the UNESCO Fellowship Bank,

Aware of the acute need to strengthen the human resource capacities of developing countries,

Noting that the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/5), while maintaining the resources of the Participation Programme at the same level as in document 27 C/5 Approved ($25,000,000), provides for the allocation of $1 million to the Fellowship Bank Scheme for the implementation of requests submitted by Member States,

Welcoming the Director-General's proposal in document 28 C/5 to make special arrangements for the separate management of these funds with a view to facilitating and accelerating related implementation,

Expressing appreciation to those Member States, NGOs and individuals that have so far generously supported the UNESCO Fellowship Bank Scheme, in the form either of sponsored fellowships or of financial contributions,

1. *Requests* the Director-General to ensure that the funds allocated for the Fellowship Bank Scheme are fully used to respond to Member States' human resources development needs;
2. *Further requests* the Director-General to regard the National Commission as the official channel in Member States for the submission of fellowship applications, which would enable the Commission to process them properly and ensure effective use of the allotted resources as well as supervision of the training;
3. *Urges* governments of Member States, foundations and related organizations to provide further support to the UNESCO Fellowship Bank Scheme, particularly through their offer of sponsored fellowships, which should be operated jointly with UNESCO.

VI Budget

14 Appropriation resolution for 1996-1997[1]

The General Conference, at its twenty-eighth session, *resolves* that:

A. Regular programme

(a) For the financial period 1996-1997 the sum of $518,445,000[2] is appropriated as follows:

Appropriation line		*Amount* $
Part I - General Policy and Direction		
I.A Governing bodies		
1. General Conference		7,356,300
2. Executive Board		8,538,900[3]
I.B Direction		
3. Directorate		1,627,200
4. Services of the Directorate		19,744,200
I.C Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System		1,447,000
	Total, Part I	**38,713,600**
Part II - Programme Execution and Services		
II.A Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects		
I Towards lifelong education for all		104,025,000
II The sciences in the service of development		85,003,700
III Cultural development: the heritage and creativity		45,176,200
IV Communication, information and informatics		30,560,200
Transdisciplinary projects and activities		24,484,500
	Subtotal II.A	289,249,600

1. Resolution adopted at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.
2. Parts I to VII are calculated at the constant rates of exchange of 5.70 French francs and 1.45 Swiss francs to one United States dollar.
3. The cost relating to the refitting of the Executive Board's meeting room will be financed by the available funds under the Plan for the Renovation of Headquarters Premises and the Headquarters Utilization Fund.

Appropriation line		*Amount* $
II.B Information and Dissemination Services		
1. Clearing house		5,572,000
2. Statistical programmes and services		5,876,700
3. UNESCO Publishing Office		4,904,400
4. UNESCO Courier Office		4,336,800
5. Office of Public Information		10,251,300
	Subtotal II.B	30,941,200
II.C Participation Programme		.1
	Total, Part II	**320,190,800**
Part III - Support for Programme Execution		**63,880,500**
Part IV - Management and Administrative Services		**44,127,700**
Part V - Maintenance and Security		**33,919,500**
Part VI - Capital Expenditure		**1,618,900**
Provision for obligatory expenditure. In line with 145 EX/Decision 4.1 (para. 11(c)), provision is made for the last of the three instalments covering the second phase of the amortization of the Account for End-of-Service Grants and Indemnities, in the amount of $290,000, which will be restituted to the miscellaneous income of the Organization in accordance with 25 C/Resolution 37		290,000
	Total, Parts I to VI	**502,741,000**
Part VII - Anticipated Cost Increases		**15,704,000**
	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	**518,445,000**

Additional appropriations

(b) The Director-General is authorized to accept and add to the appropriation approved under paragraph (a) above, voluntary contributions, donations, gifts, bequests and subventions, and contributions from governments towards the costs of established field units, taking into account the provisions of Article 7.3 of the Financial Regulations. The Director-General shall provide information thereon to the Members of the Executive Board in writing at the session following such action.

Obligations to be incurred

(c) Obligations may be incurred during the financial period 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1997 up to the amount appropriated under (a), in accordance with the resolutions of the General Conference and the Financial Regulations of the Organization.

Transfers

(d) The Director-General is authorized to make transfers, with the approval of the Executive Board, for the purpose of meeting increases in staff costs and in the costs of goods and services, from Part VII of the budget (Anticipated Cost Increases) to the appropriation lines concerned in Parts I to V of the budget.

(e) Transfers between appropriation lines may be made by the Director-General with the prior approval of the Executive Board.

1. Budget provisions for the Participation Programme are included in the major programme of which they form part.

(f) In urgent and special circumstances (i.e. unforeseeable and when immediate action is required), however, the Director-General may make transfers between appropriation lines, informing the Members of the Executive Board in writing, at the session following such action, of the details of the transfers and the reasons therefor.

(g) A clear distinction is to be made and adhered to between allocations mentioned under (e) and (f) above. In the case of transfers exceeding $50,000, substantive justification should be provided to the Executive Board on the rationale for such transfers and the financial impact on the activities affected. Transfers which affect the implementation of priorities approved by the General Conference must be submitted to the Executive Board for prior approval.

(h) The budget provisions concerning the UNESCO International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC) shall not be subject to adjustments by transfers of funds to other Parts of the budget.

Staff

(i) The total number of established posts at Headquarters and in the field shall be 2,188 in 1996-1997 (see Note 1 below), for which an amount of $294,462,400 is included in the appropriation in paragraph (a) above.

Assessment

(j) The appropriations voted under paragraph (a) above shall be financed by assessments on Member States after deduction of Miscellaneous Income. It is foreseen that such Miscellaneous Income will be used during 1996-1997 for the positive incentive scheme to encourage prompt payment of contributions, except for support costs estimated to be received from the United Nations Development Programme of $2,000,000, thus resulting in assessments on Member States of $516,445,000.

Currency fluctuation

(k) The appropriation under paragraph (a) above is expressed at the constant dollar rate of one United States dollar to 5.70 French francs and 1.45 Swiss francs, hence expenditure against this appropriation will also be recorded at the constant dollar rates. In order to account for the differences arising from the translation of expenditure incurred during the course of the financial period in French and Swiss francs at varying operational rates of exchange as compared with the constant dollar rates, a separate currency clearing account will be maintained. The differences between the operational rates of exchange at which Member States' contributions in French francs are brought to account and the rate of exchange of the French franc used to calculate the budget will also be credited or debited to this account. Any balance under the currency clearing account at the end of the biennium will be added to or deducted from the estimate of Miscellaneous Income for 2000-2001.

B. Extra-budgetary programmes

(l) The Director-General is authorized to receive funds from governments, international, regional or national organizations and individuals for the implementation of programmes and projects consistent with the aims, policies and activities of the Organization and to incur obligations for such activities in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Organization and the agreements made with funding sources.

Note 1

The total number of 2,188 posts at Headquarters and in the field, which may vary in the light of actual programme requirements provided that the total staff costs budget of $294,462,400 is not exceeded, is broken down as follows:

		Number of posts 1996-1997
Part I - General Policy and Direction		
General Conference		1
Executive Board		7
Directorate		4
Services of the Directorate		115
	Total, Part I	**127**
Part II - Programme Execution and Services		
II.A *Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects*		
Education Sector		439
Natural Sciences Sector		270
Social and Human Sciences Sector		97
Culture Sector		179
Communication, Information and Informatics Sector		100
Transdisciplinary projects and activities		42
	Subtotal II.A	1,127
II.B *Information and Dissemination Services*		
Clearing house		30
Statistical programmes and services		32
UNESCO Publishing Office		33
UNESCO Courier Office		18
Office of Public Information		52
	Subtotal II.B	165
	Total, Part II	**1,292**
Part III - Support for Programme Execution		**362**
Part IV - Management and Administrative Services		**247**
Part V - Maintenance and Security		**160**
	Total number of established posts budgeted under Parts I to V	**2,188**

Posts not counted in ceiling

Posts funded from financial allocations provided by the Organization by decision of the General Conference to the IBE (UNESCO International Bureau of Education - 27 posts), IIEP (UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning - 39 posts) and UIE (UNESCO Institute for Education - 2 posts), are not included in the ceiling in view of the special legal identity of those institutions.

Margin

This allows the Director-General to create additional established posts, to a limit of 79 posts, or 3.6 per cent of the number of posts, in order to meet programme requirements and provided that the total amount of staff costs in paragraph (i) above is not exceeded.

Short-term posts

The above figures concern only established posts under the regular budget approved by the General Conference, i.e. posts of a permanent nature, established normally for the duration of the biennium (24 months) or at least one year (12 months). Consequently, they do not include short-term temporary

personnel or consultant services under the regular budget; nor do they include posts charged to extra-budgetary funds at Headquarters, in field units, or on operational projects, these being decided by the extra-budgetary sources concerned.

Note 2

Miscellaneous Income

A total of $2,000,000 Miscellaneous Income is estimated for 1996-1997 stemming from contributions from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for agency support costs in 1996-1997.

VII General resolutions

15 New information and communication technologies[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined documents 28 C/4 and 28 C/5,

Considering the significance of the paragraphs relating to the problems and challenges of the twenty-first century, and in particular the references contained therein to the new information and communication technologies,

Desirous, however, that this major issue should be presented in a uniform manner in document 28 C/4,

Stressing the importance of the societal problems posed by these new technologies, which relate both to the isolation of individuals and to the threats to the maintenance of cultural and linguistic diversity and the widening of the gaps between the industrialized and the developing countries,

Mindful that the report of the Communication, Information and Informatics Sector (CII) Working Group on the Medium-Term Strategy of UNESCO (1996-2001) makes very critical observations in paragraph 9 about the potential dangers of an 'information superhighway' to developing nations,

Stressing further the potential inherent in such technologies for the development of educational methods, the flow of data and the expansion of intercultural exchanges,

Recalling that the intellectual and ethical mission of UNESCO concerns all its fields of competence,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the Executive Board contained in documents 28 C/6 and 28 C/9, in particular paragraph 13 of document 28 C/9 and paragraph 64 of document 28 C/6,

Invites the Director-General:

(a) to ensure that in the final version of the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001 attention is drawn to the rapid development of the new communication technologies in such a way as to prompt interdisciplinary and intersectoral reflection on these technologies as a factor of development, and to revise document 28 C/5 accordingly;

(b) to initiate in parallel therewith a wide-ranging discussion of the consequences of the development of such technologies for UNESCO's programmes in order to ensure that the Organization is able to anticipate and adapt to these changes for 1996-1997 on the basis of regional consultations;

(c) to promote a deontological approach which is in keeping with UNESCO's ethical mission and which is aimed at achieving harmonious development of these technologies while ensuring respect for linguistic and cultural pluralism and for the right to privacy;

1. Resolution adopted at the eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

(d) to take steps, beginning in the current biennium, to elaborate, together with the various partners concerned, specific and carefully monitored projects, in particular in the fields of distance education and virtual libraries.

16 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 18, concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories[1]

The General Conference,
Having examined document 28 C/15,
1. *Congratulates* the Director-General on having ensured the full implementation of 27 C/Resolution 18 and of 144 EX/Decision 4.2.1, 145 EX/Decision 5.2.1, and 146 EX/Decision 5.2.1 of the Executive Board;
2. *Welcomes* the progress achieved in the peace process between the Israeli Government and the Palestinian Authority, which opens up a more significant new era of peace and harmony;
3. *Expresses the hope* that the negotiations in the peace process, between the other Arab parties concerned and Israel, will lead rapidly to a global peace based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, in conformity with resolutions 242 and 338 of the United Nations Security Council;
4. *Emphasizes* the necessity of enhancing the capacity-building of all the 'Ministries' of the Palestinian Authority within UNESCO's fields of competence;
5. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress achieved in the implementation of the projects financed by France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Saudi Arabia and, from the private sector, Daimler-Benz, and *thanks* them for their generous contribution;
6. *Stresses* the importance that should be attached to ensuring an appropriate and effective follow-up and monitoring of UNESCO's activities in the field and to strengthening the role of the Local Aid Co-ordinating Committee of the United Nations system;
7. *Welcomes* the Director-General's initiative to envisage the setting up of a UNESCO unit in the field to monitor the Organization's activities and to ensure co-ordination with other United Nations agencies;
8. *Invites* the Director-General to continue his efforts with regard to occupied Syrian Golan, within the framework of the Executive Board decisions;
9. *Also invites* the Director-General to launch an appeal to Member States, financial institutions and the private sector to contribute to the financing of the projects of the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP), the scholarship fund and further proposals based on evolving requirements in the light of the implementation of the PAPP projects;
10. *Decides* to place this question on the agenda of its twenty-ninth session.

17 Appeal for support to Haiti[2]

The General Conference,
Mindful of the purposes and principles set out in UNESCO's Constitution,
Applauding the measures adopted by the Haitian Government since the re-establishment of the democratic process in Haiti, with the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 15 October 1994, to establish the conditions needed to consolidate democracy,
Recognizing the significant progress made, thanks to those measures, in all areas of national life,
Noting that the Haitian Government is increasingly displaying its firm resolve to do everything in its power to establish a viable peace in Haiti so that the rights of all Haitians are

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission V at the twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

scrupulously respected, freedom of expression and freedom of association are guaranteed, and political and civil institutions function in accordance with the standards of a State governed by the rule of law,

Welcoming the substantial and effective measures UNESCO has already taken, and the signing on 19 January 1995 of a Memorandum of Co-operation between the Government of Haiti, in the person of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and UNESCO, in the person of the Director-General, Mr Federico Mayor, to contribute to the development of Haiti in UNESCO's fields of competence,

Mindful of 27 C/Resolution 21, appealing for support to Haiti,

Considering the efforts already made in accordance with 27 C/Resolution 21 and the encouraging results achieved,

Endorsing the report submitted by the Director-General in document 28 C/18,

Considering, however, that there can be no viable democracy without sustainable economic development,

Recognizing, therefore, the need to continue to help Haiti to remedy the difficult situation that the country still faces in many fields of national life and to consolidate what has already been achieved,

Aware that a great many objectives still remain to be attained for full and total application of the guidelines set forth in 27 C/Resolution 21,

1. *Urgently appeals* to the Member States of UNESCO, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and international, national and private institutions to provide or continue to provide the broadest possible co-operation in all UNESCO's fields of competence, and particularly to help underpin educational institutions, train personnel for educational and cultural work and protect and develop the cultural and intellectual heritage of Haiti in a spirit of tolerance with a view to entrenching a culture of peace;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to continue to mobilize resources and to implement 27 C/Resolution 21, 'Appeal for support to Haiti', under the Programme and Budget for 1996-1997;
3. *Requests* the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board a report on the progress achieved and to submit to the General Conference, at its twenty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of this resolution.

18 Appeal for assistance to Madagascar[1]

The General Conference,

Mindful of the purposes and principles of the Constitution of UNESCO,

Reaffirming the decisive role played by the physical, natural and cultural heritage in the preservation of the memory of peoples and in the safeguarding of their identity,

Demonstrating its solidarity with the people of Madagascar following the serious fire which has devastated the Palace of the Queen (Manjakamiadana) in Antananarivo,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the fire has to a large extent destroyed the infrastructure of the Palace, and a great number of historical and cultural items which were in it,

Recognizing the need to lend assistance to the Government of Madagascar for the restoration of the buildings and the preservation of items which remain endangered,

1. *Urges* the Member States of UNESCO, governmental and non-governmental organizations and international, national and private institutions to provide, wherever necessary, emergency assistance for the restoration and/or preservation of the cultural heritage of the Palace of the Queen in Antananarivo;
2. *Requests* the Director-General to use all the possibilities provided by UNESCO's Major Programme III, 'Cultural development: the heritage and creativity' in document 28 C/5 to assist the Government of Madagascar, and to submit to it at its twenty-ninth session a report on the implementation of this resolution.

1. Resolution adopted at the twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

19

Declaration by the General Conference on the execution of the Nigerian writer and minority leader, Ken Saro-Wiwa, and several of his Ogoni kinsmen[1]

The General Conference of UNESCO, at its twenty-eighth session, was dismayed and indignant at the hanging of the writer, founder member of the Nigerian PEN Club and television producer, Ken Saro-Wiwa, together with eight fellow members of the Ogoni people of Nigeria.

The indignation felt by the Conference is made even keener by the fact that the Director-General of UNESCO wrote to General Sani Abacha, the Head of State of Nigeria, on 16 January 1995, drawing his attention to his country's accession to the international instruments concerning human rights and the rights of artists, and asking him to ensure scrupulous observance of the principles of equity and of the rules of procedure in the trial of Ken Saro-Wiwa and his fellow defendants, in accordance with the ideals of UNESCO.

Following the death sentence passed on Ken Saro-Wiwa and his fellow defendants by a special tribunal on 31 October 1995, the Director-General again addressed to the Nigerian Government a *note verbale* and two letters urging clemency for the condemned men, who always denied any involvement in the murders of which they were accused, while nevertheless continuing to take responsibility for their struggle for the survival of the Ogoni people and the protection of that people's environment.

Neither the actions of the Director-General nor the numerous appeals by the international community for clemency had any effect, since the Nigerian authorities upheld the sentence of the special tribunal and hanged the condemned men.

Given the ethical role of UNESCO, which, among other things, assumes respect for all fundamental human rights, the General Conference cannot remain insensitive to this act, the gravity of which is accentuated by its irreversible nature.

The General Conference therefore pays a heartfelt tribute to the memory of the victims.

It protests vigorously against the action of the Nigerian Government, and most strongly deplores the execution of the writer Ken Saro-Wiwa and his eight fellow defendants.

It salutes the courageous and valiant Nigerian people for the daily struggle they are waging for the establishment of the rule of law in their State.

The General Conference approves all the actions taken by the Director-General, and requests him to report regularly to the Executive Board on developments in the situation in Nigeria regarding violations of the rights of creation and of freedom of expression and movement affecting educators, researchers, communicators and creative artists in the exercise of their functions.

1. Declaration adopted at the twenty-first plenary meeting, on 14 November 1995.

VIII Constitutional and legal questions

20 Amendments to the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference

20.1 Proposed amendments to Article II, paragraph 6, and Article IX of the Constitution[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined document 28 C/30 and *taken note* of the Report of the Legal Committee (28 C/136),

1. *Decides* to amend Article II, paragraph 6, of the Constitution as follows:

   '6. Any Member State or Associate Member of the Organization may withdraw from the Organization by notice addressed to the Director-General. The withdrawal shall take effect twenty-four months after its notification to the Director-General. No such withdrawal shall affect the financial obligations of the State concerned to the Organization on the date the withdrawal takes effect. Notice of withdrawal by an Associate Member shall be given on its behalf by the Member State or other authority having responsibility for its international relations.';

2. *Decides* to add a new paragraph 3 to Article IX of the Constitution reading as follows (the present paragraph 3 becoming paragraph 4):

   '3. The financial period shall be two consecutive calendar years, unless otherwise decided by the General Conference. The financial contribution of each Member State or Associate Member is due for the whole financial period and is payable by calendar year. However, the contribution of a Member State or an Associate Member having exercised its right of withdrawal according to Article II, paragraph 6, shall be calculated, for the year during which the withdrawal takes effect, on a pro rata basis covering the period of its membership in the Organization.';

3. *Considers* that the above-mentioned amendments involve new obligations for Member States and that, consequently, these amendments shall only come into force after having been accepted by two thirds of the Member States, in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII, paragraph 1, of the Constitution.

20.2 Amendment of Article V, paragraph 1, of the Constitution[2]

The General Conference,

Having examined document 28 C/50, 28 C/50 Add. and Corr. and 28 C/50 Add.2, and *having noted* the report by the Legal Committee (28 C/135),

1. *Decides* to replace in Article V, paragraph 1, of the Constitution the word 'fifty-one' by 'fifty-eight';

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the eleventh plenary meeting, on 31 October 1995.

2. *Decides further* that this amendment shall take effect at the current session of the General Conference.

20.3 **Modification of Rule 79 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference**[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined the report by the Executive Board on communications received from Member States invoking the provisions of Article IV.C, paragraph 8(c), of the Constitution (28 C/56 and Add.) and *taken note* of the report by the Legal Committee (28 C/142),

Considering that the procedures to be followed by the governing bodies in consideration of such communications should be amended,

Resolves that paragraphs 3 and 4 of Rule 79 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference shall be deleted and replaced by eight paragraphs numbered 3 to 10 as follows:

'3. Before each ordinary session of the General Conference, the Director-General shall, using the most reliable and rapid channels, notify Member States in danger of losing voting rights in accordance with the provisions of Article IV.C, paragraph 8(b), of the Constitution concerning their financial position with respect to the Organization and the provisions of the Constitution and Rules relating thereto, at least six months before the General Conference session is due to open.

4. Member States shall address their communications invoking the provisions of Article IV.C, paragraph 8(c), to the Director-General, who shall transmit them to the Administrative Commission of the General Conference. That Commission shall take up the matter at the commencement of its work and issue in plenary meeting, as a matter of priority, a report and recommendations on the subject.

5. The communications from Member States referred to in paragraph 4 shall be submitted no later than three days after the commencement of the proceedings of the General Conference. In the absence of such a communication from the Member States concerned, the latter may no longer be authorized to take part in voting at that session of the General Conference.

6. Until the time-limit specified in paragraph 5 has passed, all Member States shall have the right to vote at the General Conference and in any of its committees, commissions and other subsidiary bodies. After that time-limit has passed, and pending a decision by the General Conference in plenary meeting, only those Member States concerned that have submitted the communication referred to in paragraph 4 shall have the right to vote.

7. In its report to the General Conference, the Administrative Commission shall:
   (a) describe the conditions that render non-payment beyond the Member State's control;
   (b) give information on the Member State's history of payment of its contributions in preceding years and on request(s) for voting rights under Article IV.C, paragraph 8(c), of the Constitution;
   (c) state the measures taken in order to settle the arrears - normally a payment plan for settlement of such arrears in annual instalments over a period of three biennia - and make mention of the undertaking by the Member State to do all it can to settle future annual assessed contributions on a regular basis.

8. Any decision to permit a Member State in arrears in the payment of its contributions to vote shall be made conditional upon that Member State's observance of the recommendations for settlement of the arrears made by the General Conference.

9. After the General Conference has approved the payment plan under which the arrears of a Member State are consolidated and payable in accordance with paragraph 7(c), any decision by the Conference permitting that Member State to vote shall be valid as long as the Member concerned pays its annual instalments by the scheduled dates.

10. The provisions of Articles 5.5 and 5.7 of the Financial Regulations shall not apply to payments made under the payment plans referred to in paragraphs 7(c) and 9 above.'

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

20.4 **Composition of electoral groups and distribution of seats on the Executive Board among them**[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 27 C/Resolution 43 in which it invited the Executive Board to study the question of the assignment of new Member States to electoral groups and to make recommendations thereon to it at its twenty-eighth session, in order to ensure a definitive solution of the problem,

Considering that:

(a) both geographical situation and cultural identity are basic criteria for assigning new Member States to electoral groups,

(b) the ratio of approximately one seat on the Executive Board for every three Member States in each group should be applied in the most equitable way possible,

(c) in any case where the criteria for assigning a Member State to an electoral group are not distinct, or when a Member State wishes to join an electoral group or change to another one, the decision should be taken with the concurrence of the relevant Member State and the electoral group or groups as the case may be,

1. *Decides* that the electoral groups shall be composed as follows:

Group I (25)

Austria
Andorra
Belgium
Canada
Cyprus
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
San Marino
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey

Group II (24)

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Estonia
Georgia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Slovakia
Slovenia
Tajikistan
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Yugoslavia

Group III (33)

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the eleventh plenary meeting, on 31 October 1995.

Group IV (38)

Afghanistan
Australia
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia
China
Cook Islands
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Republic of
Japan
Kazakstan
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
New Zealand
Niue
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Tonga
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

Group V (64)

Algeria
Angola
Bahrain
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Iraq
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Oman
Qatar
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Republic of Tanzania
Yemen
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

2. *Also decides* that the 58 seats on the Executive Board shall be distributed as follows:

Group I	9
Group II	7
Group III	10
Group IV	12
Group V	20.

20.5 **Revision of UNESCO's Basic Texts for the purpose of removing all sexist language and to ensure the use of neutral terminology and wording**[1]

The General Conference,
Having examined document 28 C/31 and *taken note* of the report by the Legal Committee (28 C/137),
Takes note of 145 EX/Decision 5.7.1 adopted by the Executive Board.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

21 Initial special reports submitted by Member States on the action taken by them to implement the Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined document 28 C/34 and Add. and *having noted* the report by the Legal Committee (28 C/140),

1. *Notes* the special reports submitted by Member States on the action taken by them to implement the Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education;
2. *Appeals* to the Member States to comply with their obligation to submit their initial special reports to the General Conference at the session following its adoption of standard-setting instruments.

22 Representation of Member States in subsidiary organs of UNESCO[2]

The General Conference,

Recalling 27 C/Resolution 43 by which it recognized the fundamental right of the new Member States to participate fully in the activities of the Organization, including those of its subsidiary organs, and invited the Executive Board to study the question and make recommendations thereon to the General Conference at its twenty-eighth session,

Recalling that 24 States have become members of UNESCO since its twenty-fifth session,

Recalling 145 EX/Decision 6.1 in which the Executive Board set out its recommendations to the General Conference concerning the placement of new Member States in electoral groups as well as in regard to the size and composition of the Executive Board, and *further recalling* the process of consultation by which this consensus decision was reached,

Also recalling 146 EX/Decision 7.6 in which the Executive Board decided, using the same consultation process, to complete the task entrusted to it by the General Conference through the elaboration of consensus proposals regarding the size and composition of the Organization's subsidiary organs,

Having examined the Statutes of the subsidiary bodies as adopted at its various sessions,

1. *Decides* to amend the Statutes of the subsidiary bodies concerned as follows:
   (a) *Intergovernmental Committee of the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP)*
   Article II, paragraph 1: replace 33 by 35;
   (b) *Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development (WDCD)*
   Article II, paragraph 1: replace 37 by 38;
   (c) *Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation (ICPRCP)*
   Article II, paragraph 1: replace the word 'twenty' by 'twenty-two';
   (d) *Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)*
   Article II, paragraph 1: replace 35 by 39;
   (e) *Intergovernmental Council of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme*
   Article II, paragraph 1: replace 33 by 35;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the eleventh plenary meeting, on 31 October 1995.

(f) *International Co-ordinating Council of the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB)*
Article II, paragraph 1: replace 30 by 34;
Article VI, paragraph 1: replace the word 'four' by 'five';

(g) *Council of the International Bureau of Education (IBE)*
Article III, paragraph 1: replace the word 'twenty-four' by 'twenty-eight';

(h) *Intergovernmental Council of the General Information Programme (PGI)*
Article II, paragraph 1: replace 30 by 36;

(i) *Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP)*
Article II, paragraph 1: replace 30 by 36;

2. *Further decides* that, for the purposes of elections to those subsidiary organs, the distribution of seats among electoral groups regarding the above-mentioned subsidiary bodies shall be adjusted as indicated in the following table:

	IIP		WDCD		ICPRCP		IPDC		MOST	
Group	Seats		Seats		Seats		Seats		Seats	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
I	6	6	7	7	3	3	7	7	6	6
II	3	4	4	5	2	3	3	5	3	4
III	6	6	6	6	4	4	6	7	6	6
IV	7	7	6	6	4	5	6	7	7	7
V	11	12	14	14	7	7	13	13	11	12
Total	33	35	37	38	20	22	35	39	33	35

	MAB		IBE		PGI		IHP	
Group	Seats		Seats		Seats		Seats	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
I	7	7	5	5	7	7	7	7
II	3	4	2	4	3	4	3	4
III	5	6	4	4	5	6	5	6
IV	5	6	4	6	5	7	5	7
V	10	11	9	9	10	12	10	12
Total	30	34	24	28	30	36	30	36

(1) Former number of seats.
(2) Present number of seats.

IX Financial questions[1]

23 Financial reports

23.1 Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 1993, and report by the External Auditor

The General Conference,

Having examined document 28 C/57 and Add. and Add. 2,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the opinion of the External Auditor that the financial statements presented fairly the financial position at 31 December 1993 and the results of the operations for the period then ended; that they were prepared in accordance with the stated accounting policies, which were applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding financial period; and that the transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority;
2. *Expresses its thanks* to the External Auditor, First President of the Belgian *Cour des Comptes*, for the high standard of his work;
3. *Decides* to amend the introductory phrase of Article 10.1, subparagraph (d), of the Financial Regulations to read: 'Maintain an internal financial control and internal audit which shall provide for an effective current examination and/or review of financial transactions in order to ensure:';
4. *Receives and accepts* the report of the External Auditor and the audited financial statements on the accounts of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 1993;
5. *Invites* the Director-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the External Auditor with a view to improving UNESCO's systems and procedures;
6. *Requests* the External Auditor to monitor and report on the effectiveness of the implementation of those recommendations.

23.2 Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1993, and report by the External Auditor

The General Conference,

Noting that the Executive Board has approved on its behalf, as authorized by 27 C/Resolution 25.2, the report of the External Auditor together with the audited financial statements relating to the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1993,

1. *Receives* this report and these financial statements;

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

2. *Authorizes* the Executive Board to approve, on its behalf, the report of the External Auditor together with the audited financial statements relating to the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1995.

23.3 **Financial report and interim financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO as at 31 December 1994 for the financial period ending 31 December 1995**

The General Conference,
Having examined document 28 C/59 and Add.,
Notes the financial report of the Director-General together with the interim financial statements of UNESCO as at 31 December 1994 for the financial period ending 31 December 1995.

24 Contributions of Member States

24.1 **Scales of assessments for 1996 and 1997**

The General Conference,
Recalling Article IX of the Constitution, which stipulates in paragraph 2 that the General Conference shall approve and give final effect to the budget and to the apportionment of financial responsibility among the States members of the Organization,
Considering that the scale of assessments for Member States of UNESCO has always been based on that of the United Nations, subject to the adjustments necessitated by the difference in membership between the two organizations,
Resolves that:

(a) the scale of assessments of Member States of UNESCO for each of the years 1996 and 1997 shall be calculated on the basis of the scales of assessments adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-ninth session; the UNESCO scales shall be established with the same minimum rate and the same maximum rate, all the other rates being adjusted to take into account the difference in membership between the two organizations in order to derive a UNESCO scale of 100 per cent, after inclusion therein on a theoretical basis of the three States that have withdrawn; contributions shall be determined on the basis of the rate of assessment assigned to each Member State, taken in proportion to the total of these rates;

(b) in consideration of the variations in the rates of assessment for many Member States arising from the application of different scales for the years 1996 and 1997, the relevant provisions of Articles 5.3 and 5.4 of the Financial Regulations shall not be applied;

(c) for the purpose of any apportionment among Member States of any budget surplus that may arise from the 1996-1997 financial period, an average of the two scales for 1996 and 1997 shall be applied, rounded off to five decimal places;

(d) new members depositing their instruments of ratification after 20 October 1995 and Associate Members shall be assessed in accordance with the formulae set forth in 26 C/Resolution 23.1 and shall not be eligible to participate in the distribution of any budgetary surplus arising from the 1996-1997 financial period;

(e) rates of assessment for Member States shall be rounded off to four decimal places for 1996 and to two decimal places for 1997; rates of assessment for Associate Members shall be rounded off to three decimal places;

(f) if at its fiftieth and/or fifty-first sessions the General Assembly of the United Nations adopts a new scale of assessments for 1996 and/or 1997, it will be necessary to make the corresponding rectifications in the scale of assessments of Member States of UNESCO for 1996 and/or 1997 and, as appropriate, the relevant provisions of Articles 5.3 and 5.4 of the Financial Regulations shall not be applied.

24.2 Currency of contributions

The General Conference,

Having examined the Director-General's report on the currency of Member States' contributions (28 C/61),

Recalling Article 5.6 of the Financial Regulations, which stipulates that 'contributions to the budget shall be assessed partly in United States dollars and partly in French francs in a proportion to be determined by the General Conference and shall be paid in these or other currencies as decided by the General Conference',

Conscious of the need to reduce the Organization's exposure to adverse currency fluctuations during 1996-1997,

1. *Resolves*, in respect of contributions for the years 1996 and 1997, that:
   (a) contributions to the budget shall be assessed on the basis of the approved scale of assessments as follows:
      (i) in French francs - 61 per cent of the budget calculated at the rate of one United States dollar to 5.70 French francs;
      (ii) in United States dollars - the remainder of the amount of contributions to be paid by Member States;
   (b) contributions shall be paid in the two currencies in which they are assessed; nevertheless, payment of the amount assessed in one currency may be made, at the Member State's choice, in the other currency of assessment; unless the amounts assessed are received simultaneously and in full in the currencies in which they are assessed, credit shall be given against contributions due in proportion to the amounts assessed in both currencies, by the application of the United Nations operational rate of exchange between the United States dollar and the French franc on the date on which the contribution is credited to a bank account of the Organization;
   (c) contributions assessed in French francs for the financial period that remain unpaid at the time of assessment of contributions for the subsequent financial period shall be considered as due and payable in United States dollars thereafter and for this purpose shall be converted into United States dollars using the French franc rate of exchange most beneficial to the Organization, by reference to the following three options:
      (i) the constant rate of exchange of 5.70 French francs to the United States dollar used to calculate the French franc portion of assessed contributions for the biennium;
      (ii) the average rate of exchange of the French franc to the United States dollar during the biennium;
      (iii) the French franc rate of exchange to the United States dollar for December of the second year of the biennium;
   (d) the provisions concerning conversion of currencies with regard to contributions paid in advance, contributions for previous financial periods and arrears payable in annual instalments are as outlined in subparagraphs (d) and (e) of paragraph 1 of 26 C/Resolution 23.2;

Considering nevertheless that Member States may find it desirable to discharge part of their contributions in the currency of their choice,

2. *Resolves* that the Director-General is authorized, on request from a Member State, to accept payment in the national currency of a Member State if he considers that there is a foreseeable need for that currency in the remaining months of the calendar year, under the conditions stipulated in paragraph 2 of 26 C/Resolution 23.2, except that in the case of acceptance of currencies other than the United States dollar or the French franc the rate of exchange to be applied shall be the most favourable rate which UNESCO can obtain for the conversion of the currency in question into United States dollars on the date at which the contribution is credited to a bank account of the Organization, or shall be the United Nations operational rate of exchange on the same date, whichever is more beneficial to the Organization;

3. *Resolves further* that any differences due to variations in the rates of exchange not exceeding US $50 and relating to the last payment against contributions due for the biennium in question, shall be posted to the exchange profit and loss account.

24.3 Collection of Member States' contributions

24.31 Collection of contributions and measures authorized to enable the Organization to meet its financial commitments during 1996-1997

The General Conference,

Having examined the report of the Director-General on the collection of contributions of Member States (28 C/62 and Add. 1-4) and *having taken note* of the up-to-date information provided during the debate of the Administrative Commission,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to Member States which have paid their contributions for the financial period 1994-1995 and to those which have speeded up the payment of their contributions in response to appeals;
2. *Notes* that, despite the considerable efforts made by many Member States faced with difficult internal circumstances, the situation is continuing to deteriorate since, on 20 October 1995, the total amount of accumulated arrears for 1995 stood at US $114,379,275, as opposed to US $101,983,470 for 1993, with the result that costly internal and external borrowing has been necessary in order to supplement the resources of the Working Capital Fund for the purpose of financing the approved programme;
3. *Strongly supports* the approaches the Director-General is continuing to make to Member States with a view to obtaining timely payment of contributions;
4. *Recalls again* that the prompt payment of contributions is an obligation incumbent on Member States under the Constitution and the Financial Regulations of the Organization;
5. *Urgently appeals* to those Member States which are behind with the payment of their contributions to pay their arrears without delay and, where appropriate, to respect their payment plans;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to take the necessary steps to ensure that their contributions are paid in full at as early a date as possible during the financial period 1996-1997;

Noting in particular the failure of ten Member States to pay on time the amount due by them against payment plans approved by the General Conference for settlement of their accumulated arrears in annual instalments,

7. *Appeals* to those Member States to settle their outstanding annual instalments at the earliest possible time;
8. *Urges* Member States, on receipt of the Director-General's request for payment of assessed contributions, to inform him as promptly as possible of the probable date, amount and method of payment of the forthcoming contribution in order to facilitate his management of the Organization's treasury function;
9. *Authorizes* the Director-General, to negotiate and contract, as an exceptional measure, short-term external loans on the best terms available when it becomes necessary, up to the strict minimum required, to enable the Organization to meet its financial commitments during 1996-1997;
10. *Invites* the Director-General to present to the Executive Board at its 149th session a detailed report on the loans the Organization has contracted since the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference, and to suggest concrete measures aiming at the phasing out as soon as possible of external borrowing by the Organization;
11. *Recommends* that the Director-General present to the Executive Board at its 149th session a study on further measures that might be taken to enable Member States, particularly those among the least-developed countries, that are in arrears in the payment of their contributions and are facing currency difficulties to settle such arrears by making payments into a bank account opened by UNESCO in the national currency of their country, from which funds could be withdrawn to finance activities in national currency for the Member State concerned.

24.32 **Collection of contributions: Scheme to encourage prompt payment of contributions**

The General Conference,

1. *Resolves* that the existing positive incentive scheme to encourage prompt payment of contributions should be continued in a modified form for an experimental six-year period effective 1 January 1996, as follows:
   (a) the resources to be distributed to eligible Member States shall consist of:
      (i) all other income classified as miscellaneous income within the definition of Article 7.1 of the Financial Regulations except UNDP support costs, net of exchange adjustments and interest costs on borrowing, and taking into account the balance of the currency fluctuation account of the split-level assessment system;
      (ii) interest on investments of the Working Capital Fund;
      (iii) contributions resulting from the assessment on new Member States under the provisions of Article 5.9 of the Financial Regulations, exclusive of contributions that may be assessed on any of the three States that withdrew from the Organization in 1984-1985 should they rejoin;
      (iv) any unobligated or unspent balances of appropriations available for apportionment to Member States as defined in Articles 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations, after deducting therefrom any contributions relating to the appropriation of each financial period that remain unpaid;
      (v) for 1996-1997, subject to the decision to be taken on financing the increase in the level of the Working Capital Fund, the other income, Part VIII and budget surpluses for 1992-1993 and previous financial periods that have not already been distributed, together with miscellaneous income for the 1996-1997 financial period; in this connection, no deduction shall be made from the appropriation voted for 1996-1997, in respect of estimated miscellaneous income of the biennium, for the purpose of determining the assessments on Member States;
   (b) the incentive points of eligible Member States shall be calculated by reference to the weighted scale shown in Annex VI of document 126 EX/35, taking into account dates and amounts of contributions paid, rounded to the nearest thousand United States dollars;
   (c) the funds available from the sources defined above at the end of the financial period shall be prorated to Member States that have paid in full their assessed contributions by the end of each year of the financial period concerned; if a Member State that has not paid in full for the first year pays the amount assessed for both years of the financial period before the end of the second year, that Member State will qualify for incentive points in the second year on the basis of contributions paid in respect of the amount assessed for that second year;
   (d) the share of resources to be distributed to each Member State shall be calculated according to the proportion of the incentive points accumulated by the Member State to the total pool of incentive points for the entire financial period;
   (e) the appropriate share of each eligible Member State shall be deducted from the contribution assessed on it for the second year of the subsequent financial period;
2. *Further resolves* that the relevant provisions of Articles 4.3, 4.4, 5.2 and 7.1 of the Financial Regulations shall be suspended over the six-year experimental period commencing 1 January 1996 in order to facilitate implementation of the modified incentive scheme.

24.33 **Settlements of arrears of contributions due**

The General Conference,

I

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Afghanistan to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 after translation of the amount due in French francs into United States dollars at the UNESCO operational rate of exchange for September 1995;

2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial periods 1990-1991 to 1994-1995, totalling US $175,702, shall be paid in six annual instalments as follows:
   from 1996 to 2000, five equal annual instalments of $29,284;
   in 2001, one instalment of $29,282;
3. *Further decides* that payments of contributions received from Afghanistan during the second year of the following three biennia shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution, until all six instalments have been received;

II

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Armenia to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 Add.2 after translation of the amount due in French francs into United States dollars at the UNESCO operational rate of exchange for September 1995;
2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial periods 1992-1993 and 1994-1995, totalling US $1,209,512, shall be paid in six instalments as follows:
   in 1996, one instalment of $201,587;
   from 1997 to 2001, five equal instalments of $201,585;
3. *Further decides* that payments of contributions received from Armenia during the second year of the following three biennia shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Armenia to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution until all six instalments have been received;

III

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Belarus to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 Add.3 after translation of the amount due in French francs into United States dollars at the UNESCO operational rate of exchange for September 1995;
2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial periods 1992-1993 and 1994-1995, totalling US $5,147,312 shall be paid in six instalments as follows:
   in 1996, one instalment of $857,887;
   from 1997 to 2001, five equal annual instalments of $857,885;
3. *Further decides* that payments of contributions received from Belarus during the second year of the following three biennia shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Belarus to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution until all six instalments have been received;

IV

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 Add. after translation of the amount due in French francs into United States dollars at the UNESCO operational rate of exchange for September 1995;
2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial periods 1992-1993 and 1994-1995, totalling US $275,479, shall be rescheduled and considered as due and payable on 1 January 1996;
3. *Calls upon* the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
4. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at the forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution;

V

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Burundi to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 Add.2;
2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial periods 1992-1993 and 1994-1995, totalling US $93,401, shall be paid in three instalments as follows:
   in 1995, one instalment of $18,645;
   in 1996 and 1997, two equal annual instalments of $37,378;
3. *Further decides* that payments of contributions received from Burundi during the second year of the following biennium shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at the forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution;

VI

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of the Central African Republic to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 Add.4 after translation of the amount due in French francs into United States dollars at the UNESCO operational rate of exchange for September 1995;
2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial periods 1990-1991 to 1994-1995, totalling US $194,879, shall be paid in six instalments as follows:
   in 1996, one instalment of $32,484;
   from 1997 to 2001, five equal annual instalments of $32,479;
3. *Further decides* that payments of contributions received from the Central African Republic during the second year of the following three biennia shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of the Central African Republic to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution until all six instalments have been received;

VII

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Guinea to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62;

Noting that Guinea has paid US $38,000 since the submission of its payments plan,

2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial period 1994-1995, totalling US $74,304, after translation of the amount due in French francs into United States dollars at the

UNESCO operational rate of exchange for September 1995, shall be paid in two equal annual instalments as follows:

in 1996	$37,152;
in 1997	$37,152;

3. *Further decides* that payments of contributions received from Guinea during the second year of the following biennium shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Guinea to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at the forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution;

VIII

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Kyrgyzstan to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 after translation of the amount due in French francs into United States dollars at the UNESCO operational rate of exchange for September 1995;
2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial periods 1992-1993 and 1994-1995, totalling US $587,141, shall be paid in two instalments as follows:

by 31 December 1995	$400,000;
by 31 March 1996	$187,141;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of Kyrgyzstan to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
4. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at the forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution;

IX

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Niger to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 Add. after translation of the amount due in French francs and the proposed payment for 1995 of 200,000 French francs into United States dollars at the UNESCO operational rate of exchange for September 1995;
2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial periods 1986-1987 to 1994-1995, totalling US $245,306, shall be paid in six instalments as follows:

in 1995, one instalment of	$39,604;
in 1996, one instalment of	$41,142;
from 1997 to 2000, four equal annual instalments of	$41,140;

3. *Further decides* that payments of contributions received from Niger during the second year of the following three biennia shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Niger to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at the forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution, until all six instalments have been received;

X

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Peru to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 after translation of the amount due in French francs into United States dollars at the UNESCO operational rate of exchange for September 1995;

2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial periods 1992-1993 and 1994-1995, totalling US $831,767, shall be paid in six annual instalments as follows:
   from 1996 to 2000, five equal annual instalments of $138,628;
   in 2001, one instalment of $138,627;
3. *Further decides* that payments of contributions received from Peru during the second year of the following three biennia shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Peru to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution, until all six instalments have been received;

XI

Having been advised of the desire of the Republic of Moldova to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 Add.;
2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial period 1992-1993, totalling US $542,410, shall be paid in two instalments as follows:
   in the fourth quarter of 1995 $270,000;
   in the first quarter of 1996 $272,410;
3. *Calls upon* the Republic of Moldova to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1994-1995 are paid at the earliest possible time and that contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
4. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at the forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution;

XII

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Seychelles to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 Add.3 after translation of the amount due in French francs into United States dollars at the UNESCO operational rate of exchange for September 1995;
2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial periods 1992-1993 and 1994-1995, totalling US $105,549, shall be paid in four instalments as follows:
   in 1996, one instalment of $26,388;
   from 1997 to 1999, three equal annual instalments of $26,387;
3. *Further decides* that payments of contributions received from Seychelles during the second year of the following two biennia shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Seychelles to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution until all four instalments have been received;

XIII

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Sudan to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 Add.4 after translation of the amount due in French francs into United States dollars at the UNESCO operational rate of exchange for September 1995;
2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial periods 1990-1991 to 1994-1995, totalling US $168,680, shall be paid as follows:

in 1995, a payment of $33,000
in 1996, one instalment of $22,615;
from 1997 to 2001, five equal annual instalments of $22,613;

3. *Further decides* that payments of contributions received from Sudan during the second year of the following three biennia shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Sudan to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution until all six instalments have been received;

XIV

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Suriname to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Accepts* the proposal set forth in document 28 C/62 Add.2;
2. *Decides* that the contributions due for the financial periods 1986-1987 to 1994-1995, totalling US $244,870 shall be paid as follows:
   in 1995, one instalment of $20,000;
   payment of the balance of $224,870 during the period 1 January to 26 April 1996;
3. *Calls upon* the Government of Suriname to ensure that the contributions assessed for 1996 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
4. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at the forthcoming regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

25

Working Capital Fund: Level and administration

The General Conference resolves:

(a) that the authorized level of the Working Capital Fund for 1996-1997 shall be fixed at US $25 million, and that the amounts to be advanced by Member States shall be calculated according to the rates assigned to them under the scale of assessments for 1996-1997, taken in proportion to the total of such rates;

(b) that a new Member State shall be required to make an advance to the Working Capital Fund calculated as a percentage or proportion of the authorized level of the Fund, in accordance with the percentage or rate assigned to it under the scale of assessments applicable at the time it becomes a member;

(c) that advances shall be assessed and paid in United States dollars; for this purpose an amount of US $2,800,000 shall be taken from the surplus of other income plus the balance on Part VIII - Currency Fluctuation for the 1992-1993 biennium, and apportioned to the credit of Member States in proportion to their assessed contributions for that financial period, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 5.2, 6.2 and 7.1 of the Financial Regulations;

(d) that the resources of the Fund shall normally be held in United States dollars, but that the Director-General shall have the right, with the agreement of the Executive Board, to alter the currency or currencies in which the Fund is held in such a manner as he deems necessary to ensure the stability of the Fund and the smooth functioning of the split-level assessment system; if such an alteration is agreed upon, an appropriate exchange equalization account should be established within the Fund to record translation gains and losses on exchange of the French franc *vis-à-vis* the United States dollar;

(e) that the Director-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Article 5.1 of the Financial Regulations, such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for that purpose;

(f) that the Director-General is authorized to advance during the 1996-1997 biennium sums not exceeding in total US $500,000 at any one time, to finance self-liquidating expenditures, including those arising in connection with trust funds and special accounts; these sums are advanced pending the availability of sufficient receipts from the trust funds and special accounts, international bodies and other extra-budgetary sources; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as rapidly as possible.

26 UNESCO Coupons Programme

The General Conference,

Noting with appreciation the assistance Member States have obtained from the UNESCO Coupons Programme in helping overcome foreign exchange problems relating to the purchase of educational, scientific and cultural material they consider necessary for technological development,

1. *Invites* the Director-General to continue his action so as to allow maximum possible benefits for Member States under this programme, while ensuring that the cash resources of the Organization are soundly managed and that the Coupons Programme remains self-financing;

Recalling the provisions made in pursuance of 27 C/Resolution 27.2,

2. *Authorizes* further allocations in 1996-1997 of UNESCO Coupons payable in local currencies, up to a maximum of US $2,000,000, on condition that the accumulated totals in such currencies shall not exceed their projected utilization over the following 12-month period and bearing in mind that Member States should propose settlement in national currencies of arrears of assessed contributions for previous years before or at the same time as applying for allocations of UNESCO Coupons under this facility;
3. *Resolves* that any exchange losses arising from the acceptance of national currencies for purchases of UNESCO Coupons under this facility shall be borne by the purchasing Member State.

27 Procedure for appointing the External Auditor

The General Conference,

Wishing to ensure that the External Auditor may be appointed for an effective and efficient term of office of six years and that the important external audit service may rotate among Member States' auditors-general,

1. *Decides* to replace Article 12.1 of UNESCO's Financial Regulations by the following text:
'An External Auditor, who shall be the Auditor-General (or an officer holding the equivalent title) of a Member State, shall be appointed, in the manner decided by the General Conference, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the three financial periods following his or her appointment. At its session immediately preceding the end of his or her mandate the General Conference shall again appoint an External Auditor';
2. *Decides* to insert in the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference a new Section XIX consisting of a Rule 103 worded as follows (the present Sections XIX and XX and the present Rules 103 to 108 to be renumbered accordingly):

'XIX. Procedure for appointing the External Auditor

Rule 103. Supplementing Article 12 of the Financial Regulations, it is stipulated that:

(a) the Director-General shall invite applications for appointment as External Auditor by a circular letter dispatched to Member States at least ten months prior to the date of the opening of the session of the General Conference at which the appointment is to be made, and applications must be received not later than four months before the date of the opening of the session. Applications received after this deadline shall not be taken into consideration;

(b) the circular letter shall request that the following particulars be supplied:

(i) the candidate's curriculum vitae, outlining, where appropriate, any previous experience within the United Nations system or other international organizations;

(ii) a description of the audit norms he or she would apply, having regard to the Organization's accounting norms as set forth in the statement of its accounting principles that accompanies its audited accounts and to generally accepted accounting practices;

(iii) the total audit fee (in United States dollars) requested, including travel and other supplementary costs, it being understood that should the currency of payment not be the United States dollar the United Nations operational rate of exchange in force on the day of payment would be applied;

(iv) an estimate of the total number of working months that would be spent on the audit during the term of office;

(v) the text of any engagement letter the candidate might send to the General Conference were he or she to be appointed External Auditor to the Organization;

(vi) any other relevant information likely to help the General Conference to choose from among the applications;

(c) the External Auditor shall be chosen by the General Conference by secret ballot;

(d) the External Auditor and members of his or her staff who have participated in the audit of the Organization may not be recruited by the Organization during the two financial periods following completion of their mandate;

(e) the General Conference resolution appointing the External Auditor shall specify the fee requested by him or her';

3. *Requests* the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its 152nd session on the recommendations that may be made by the United Nations Joint Panel of External Auditors, in particular concerning the regulations to be observed on the possible recruitment of the External Auditor and members of his or her staff by organizations with which they have worked.

X Staff questions[1]

28 Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, Allowances and Benefits

28.1 Staff Regulations and Staff Rules

The General Conference,
Having examined document 28 C/68,
Takes note of the information it contains.

28.2 Salaries, allowances and other benefits

The General Conference,

I

Having examined the report by the Director-General on staff salaries, allowances and other benefits (28 C/69),

1. *Takes note* of the contents of the said document 28 C/69;

II

Considering the possibility that the International Civil Service Commission may recommend to the General Assembly of the United Nations measures affecting salaries, allowances and other benefits of the staff of organizations participating in the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances and other conditions of service,

Mindful also of the possibility that the International Civil Service Commission may, on its own initiative and in pursuance of the authority conferred on it by Article 11 of its Statutes, adopt or decide on similar measures,

2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to apply to UNESCO staff members such measures of this nature as may be adopted either by the United Nations General Assembly or, by virtue of the powers vested in it, by the International Civil Service Commission, the application to take effect from the date set either by the General Assembly or by the Commission, as the case may be;

3. *Invites* the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its 149th session on measures taken to absorb any consequent cost, mainly in Parts I, IV and VII, while keeping within the budgetary ceiling and having recourse, where necessary, to all or part of the balance

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

arising from Part VII during the 1994-1995 biennium, it being understood that Article 4.3 of the Financial Regulations will be suspended for this purpose during 1996-1997;

4. *Decides* that any amount added to the budget base for 1996-1997 must not be added to the budget base for future biennia.

29 Geographical distribution of staff, and implementation of the medium-term overall plan (1990-1995) for the recruitment and renewal of the staff

29.1 Personnel policy

The General Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report by the Director-General on the implementation of personnel policy (28 C/70, Part I) and the progress made in that respect;
2. *Recalls* Article VI.4 of the Constitution, which stipulates that, subject to the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, appointment of the staff of the Secretariat shall be on as wide a geographical basis as possible;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to continue to implement the short- and long-term personnel policy with a view to establishing the conditions required to develop further the Organization's human resources while at the same time enabling those resources to be adapted to future changes in the activities of the Organization;
4. *Reminds* the Director-General that in the conception and implementation of staff policy the financial implications of all measures shall be taken into consideration so as not to exceed the total staff costs budget;
5. *Encourages* the Director-General to continue his efforts to ensure a more balanced representation of women in the Professional category and above of the staff;
6. *Also invites* the Director-General to submit a progress report on the subject to the Executive Board at its 152nd session and the General Conference at its twenty-ninth session.

29.2 Geographical distribution

The General Conference,

Recalling 27 C/Resolution 32.1 and 145 EX/Decision 7.6,

Having considered document 28 C/70, Part II, and in particular the information on the current situation regarding the medium-term overall plan (1990-1995) for the recruitment and renewal of the staff, together with the other information contained in that document,

1. *Notes* the improvements in the geographical distribution of the staff;

Aware of the considerable efforts made in recent years to improve the geographical distribution of the staff,

Considering that preparation of the next phase is essential in order to harmonize the joint efforts of the Secretariat and Member States,

2. *Invites* the Director-General to continue to make every effort to improve the geographical distribution of the Secretariat, keeping in mind Article VI.4 of the Constitution;
3. *Decides* to alter the ratios for the membership factor and the contribution factor to 70 per cent and 30 per cent respectively (as against the present figures of 76 per cent and 24 per cent);
4. *Invites* the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board a preliminary report on the subject at its 150th session.

30 UNESCO Staff Pension Committee: election of Member States' representatives for 1996-1997

The General Conference,
Having examined document 28 C/72,
Appoints the representatives of the following six Member States to the UNESCO Staff Pension Committee for the years 1996-1997:

As members	*As alternates*
Czech Republic	Finland
Indonesia	Panama
Togo	Tunisia

31 State of the Medical Benefits Fund, and appointment of Member States' representatives to the Board of Management for 1996-1997

The General Conference,
Having considered the report by the Director-General (28 C/73) and 145 EX/Decision 7.5 concerning the financial equilibrium of the Medical Benefits Fund,
Noting that UNESCO's health insurance scheme is well managed and the least costly to Member States among those of the major organizations of the United Nations system,
Recognizing that adequate health care is an indispensable element of social protection for the serving and retired staff members of the Organization, and consequently that the level of reimbursement of health care costs to participants and associate participants of the Medical Benefits Fund should be maintained,

1. *Takes note* of the Director-General's proposals to ensure the sound financial situation of the Fund, which are in accordance with the recommendations of the Executive Board;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to abolish as of 1 January 1996 the surcharge of 0.25 per cent in the contributions for each participant and protected person over 60 years of age;
   (b) to increase by 30 per cent the current scale of contributions to the Fund effective 1 January 1996, with application of Article 26 of the Rules of the Fund whereby the Organization shall make a contribution equal to that of the participant member of the Secretariat or associate participant;
   (c) to amend Schedule VI of the Rules of the Medical Benefits Fund accordingly;
3. *Requests* the Director-General to submit to it at its twenty-ninth session a further report on the state of the Medical Benefits Fund;
4. *Designates* the following two Member States to act as observers on the Board of Management of the Medical Benefits Fund for the 1996-1997 biennium:

Cameroon	Sweden

32 # Extension of the period of jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal

The General Conference,
Having examined document 28 C/74,
Decides to renew UNESCO's recognition of the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization in respect of cases arising under Staff Regulation 11.2 during the period from 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1997.

143

XI Headquarters questions[1]

33 Report by and mandate of the Headquarters Committee

The General Conference,

I

Having examined documents 28 C/77 (Mandate of the Headquarters Committee) and 28 C/78 (Report by the Headquarters Committee),

Expressing its satisfaction with the work carried out in close collaboration by the Headquarters Committee and the UNESCO Secretariat,

Noting the detailed information contained in the above-mentioned documents,

1. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Headquarters Committee, composed of 25 members, until the end of the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference; the geographical distribution of the seats shall reflect that of the Executive Board; the Committee shall elect a bureau consisting of a chairperson, two vice-chairpersons, a rapporteur and two members, with a view to having each geographical group represented;
2. *Decides also* that the Committee shall meet whenever necessary, at the request of the Director-General or on the initiative of its Chairperson, to advise the Director-General on all questions relating to the Organization's Headquarters submitted by the Director-General or by a member of the Committee, and to provide the Director-General with advice, suggestions, guidance and recommendations in this connection, and, together with the Director-General, shall report to the General Conference on the work carried out and the programme to be planned for the future;

II

3. *Requests* the Director-General to report in a timely manner to the Executive Board for its consideration and decision all Headquarters Committee recommendations with significant financial implications, prior to their submission to the General Conference;

III

4. *Requests* the Director-General, in co-operation with the Headquarters Committee, to update and apply existing criteria and to work out mechanisms to satisfy, to the extent possible, requests of Member States with respect to rental of offices in the Fifth Building;

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

5. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the need to make timely payments for rent and related costs, *requests* the Director-General, in co-operation with the Headquarters Committee, to continue working towards this end, and *encourages* the Headquarters Committee to finalize its work in this respect in order that the Director-General may report to the Executive Board at its 149th session.

34 Upkeep and renovation of Headquarters buildings: implementation of the Renovation Plan

The General Conference,

Having considered document 28 C/80 containing the report by the Director-General and the Headquarters Committee on the implementation of the Renovation Plan for Headquarters Buildings,

Having noted the measures adopted by the Director-General, in pursuance of 27 C/Resolution 36 (Part I, para. 2, subpara. (a)) concerning the order of priorities in the implementation of the Renovation Plan (27 C/81 and Corr.) and the postponement to the 1998-1999 biennium of certain works considered not to warrant priority,

1. *Welcomes* the action taken by the Headquarters Committee, in particular by its Chairperson, as well as the unanimously favourable response to the statement made by the Vice-Chairperson of the Headquarters Committee during the discussions in the Finance and Administrative Commission at the 146th session of the Executive Board concerning the appeal by the Board to all Member States, public and private organizations and individuals for voluntary contributions to pay for the renovation and refitting of UNESCO's Headquarters buildings on the occasion of the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary;
2. *Notes* the existence of a Rehabilitation Plan supported by the Headquarters Committee and funded exclusively from extra-budgetary resources, as distinct from the Renovation Plan approved by the General Conference at its twenty-seventh session, and *insists* on the need to keep the respective accounts for each plan separately;

Having noted likewise the recommendations and suggestions of the Headquarters Committee on the Plan,

3. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Secretariat to stay within the budgetary ceiling;
4. *Decides* to renew the appeal issued to Member States for participation, according to their means, in the rehabilitation work on Headquarters buildings scheduled to mark the fiftieth anniversary of UNESCO, and *expresses its gratitude* to those Member States which have already responded to this appeal;
5. *Approves* the stage of work proposed for 1996-1997 under the Plan;
6. *Invites* the Director-General to continue, after consulting the Headquarters Committee, to report to the Executive Board, at each of its regular sessions, on the implementation of the Plan and, if necessary, to propose to it ways of financing any additional works that may prove to be essential or urgent.

XII Methods of work of the Organization

35 Methods of preparing the budget and budget estimates for 1996-1997 and budgeting techniques[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined documents 28 C/5, 28 C/5 Rev.1, 28 C/6 and 28 C/6 Add.,

1. *Approves* the budgeting techniques used for the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997;
2. *Recommends* further examination of the budgeting techniques during the preparation of future programmes and budgets taking into account the discussion which took place in the Administrative Commission.

35.1 Examination of the process of evaluation of Regional Offices

The General Conference,

Recognizing that the Executive Board and the Director-General have set in train a process of evaluation of Regional Offices, and that several evaluations have already been completed,

Recalling that the Medium-Term Strategy makes a commitment to the involvement of National Commissions in programme implementation and evaluation,

Acknowledging the desire of Member States to be involved in the process, and the value to UNESCO of such involvement,

Recognizing the inadequacy of questionnaire techniques as a means of obtaining the views of Member States,

Affirming that the partnership between Regional Offices and Member States embraces the practice of accountability,

Welcoming the Director-General's commitment to an enhanced role for National Commissions,

Invites the Director-General to carry out, with the participation of the Member States concerned and their National Commissions, an examination of the process of evaluation of Regional Offices, particularly with a view to strengthening their analysis in terms of cost-effectiveness.

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

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35.2 **Appendices to document 28 C/5**

The General Conference,

1. *Recommends* that, in future, the summary of established posts by grade (Appendix VIII) provide updated information on the actual situation and on the number of financially vacant posts;
2. *Requests,* on the basis of its consideration of the list of conferences and meetings (Appendix XII), that for all category II meetings at least two working languages be used;
3. *Further requests* that the Evaluation Plan for 1996-1997 (Appendix XIV) include the evaluation of the field offices.

36 Implementation of the Information Resources Development Plan (1994-1995)[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 26 C/Resolution 33 and 27 C/Resolution 38,

Having examined document 28 C/46,

Reaffirming the need to increase individual and collective productivity and provide better information services both within the Organization and to Member States,

1. *Notes with concern* document 28 C/INF.9, 'An evaluation of the impact of activities related to UNESCO's Information Resources Development Plan' (IRDP), containing an external evaluation;
2. *Considers* that, in spite of some achievements, the implementation of the Plan has not resulted in substantial improvement of the information resources of the Organization;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to take all measures, including recourse to external expertise, in order to obtain the necessary skilled advice and to create an efficient framework for the implementation of the Plan;
4. *Further invites* the Director-General to map out a new organizational approach to the Plan's implementation so as to ensure that the Organization, including all sectors and, in line with decentralization objectives, all field offices, benefit equitably and effectively from it;
5. *Emphasizes* that the Plan should ensure easier access by all Member States to the information services placed at their disposal by the Organization;
6. *Also emphasizes* in this connection the need to take informatics skills into consideration in recruiting, training and promoting personnel and *recommends* that the continued implementation of IRDP be accompanied by a personnel development strategy aimed at training staff so as to maximize its effectiveness in terms of output and efficiency;
7. *Invites* the Director-General to report thereon to the Executive Board at its 149th session and to present an evaluation report accompanied by a work plan for the implementation of IRDP in the 1996-1997 biennium taking into account the resolutions of the General Conference, the decisions of the Executive Board and DG/Note/94/11 of 11 February 1994;
8. *Decides* to allocate for the purposes of the information resources development of UNESCO the means proposed in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997, with allotments made on a monthly *pro rata* basis, until the Executive Board takes its decision after examination of the aforementioned report of the Director-General;
9. *Requests* the Director-General to identify staff savings resulting from the implementation of the new informatics plan and to present them to it at its twenty-ninth session.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

37 Reform of the working methods of the General Conference[1]

37.1 Draft resolutions and election procedures

The General Conference,

Recalling 27 C/Resolution 39 on reform of the working methods of the General Conference,

Taking note of document 28 C/47 containing valuable suggestions requiring a decision by the General Conference,

Convinced that it should decide forthwith on all concrete measures that could take effect at its twenty-ninth session,

I

1. *Decides* to clarify and simplify the categories of draft resolutions and fix deadlines for their submission and, for that purpose, to modify as follows Rules 78A, 78B and 78C of its Rules of Procedure;

Rule 78A:

'General provisions concerning draft resolutions and amendments

1. Draft resolutions proposing the adoption by the General Conference of amendments to the Draft Programme and Budget, whenever they involve substantial programme or budget modifications, entailing the addition, reduction or deletion of activities as well as increases or decreases in the proposed budget ceiling, shall be submitted in writing and shall reach the Director-General at least 11 weeks before the opening of the session of the General Conference; the Director-General shall communicate them to Member States and Associate Members at least seven weeks before the opening of the session.

2. All other proposals relating to the Draft Programme and Budget, including amendments to proposals covered by paragraph 1 of this rule that do not have substantial programme or budget implications, shall be submitted in writing to the Director-General not later than five working days before the start of the debate on the section of the Draft Programme and Budget to which they relate.

3. To be considered admissible, draft resolutions proposing the adoption by the General Conference of amendments to the draft programme must be concerned with the overall direction and general strategy of the Organization, particularly in the case of modifications made to the proposed resolutions in the draft programme. Draft resolutions concerning activities which are purely national in scope, which propose no more than a modification of the work plan or which could be financed under the Participation Programme shall not be admissible.'[2]

Rule 78B: Abolished.

Rule 78C: Becomes Rule 78B.

II

2. *Invites* the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board a study on the possible ways of limiting the number of draft resolutions and amendments to be submitted by a single Member State;

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of Commission I at the nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.
2. Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of Rule 78A are abolished.

III

3. *Decides* to simplify and harmonize the procedures in elections conducted during the General Conference and, for that purpose, to modify as follows Rules 87, 88 and 89 of its Rules of Procedure:

Rule 87: Addition of a new paragraph 3 to read as follows:

'Unless otherwise required by the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, there is no need to take a vote by secret ballot if the number of candidates is the same as the number of posts to be filled.'

Rule 88:

'Elections

Without prejudice to the special rules governing the appointment of the Director-General, whenever elections are conducted by secret ballot the President of the General Conference (or the Chairman of the commission or committee concerned) shall declare elected those candidates who obtain the greatest number of votes, up to the number of seats to be filled. If two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes, and, as a result, there are still more candidates than seats to be filled, there shall be a second secret ballot restricted to those candidates who obtained the same number of votes. If the result is identical after the second ballot the President shall then decide by drawing lots.'

Rule 89: Abolished.

37.2 **Establishment of a working group on the structure and function of the General Conference**

The General Conference,
Appreciating the changes made recently in its working methods,
Recalling that Article IV of the Constitution stipulates that the primary function of the General Conference is to determine the policy and the major orientations of the Organization,
Recalling resolution 39, adopted at its twenty-seventh session, on the reform of the working methods of the General Conference,
Wishing to make further improvements to its capacity to fulfil its mandate fully and efficiently,

1. *Requests* that the President of the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference, in consultation with the Director-General and with the Chairperson of the Executive Board, establish an ad hoc working group whose mandate would be to examine the structure and function of the General Conference and recommend the most effective means to restore to the Conference its original function as a full-fledged policy-making body;
2. *Requests* that the ad hoc working group explore the possibility of using UNESCO intergovernmental committees and councils to carry out preparatory work for the sessions of the General Conference, in conjunction with other current consultative processes;
3. *Recommends* that the ad hoc working group be made up of 18 experts from Member States, appointed by the President of the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference, taking into account the need to achieve equitable geographical distribution;
4. *Recommends* that the ad hoc working group present its conclusions to an Executive Board meeting prior to their submission, with the Executive Board's comments, for consideration by the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference;
5. *Recommends* that the ad hoc working group be dissolved at the end of the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference;

6. *Requests* the Director-General to provide all necessary technical support required by the ad hoc working group and to use all possible means to obtain the extra-budgetary funds needed to attain this objective.

38 Balance in the use of the six working languages of the General Conference, and use of the other official languages[1]

The General Conference,

Considering the importance of languages as irreplaceable means of interpersonal communication and cultural experience,

Bearing in mind 26 C/Resolution 34 and previous resolutions on the subject,

Considering the provisions of 27 C/Resolution 40, substantive paragraphs 1 and 2,

Expressing its deep concern at the continuing imbalance in the use in UNESCO of the six working languages of the General Conference,

Invites the Director-General to continue the efforts already initiated so as to achieve a truly balanced use of the six working languages of the General Conference and, at the same time, facilitate the use of the other official languages.

39 Definition of regions with a view to the implementation of regional activities

At its nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995, the General Conference noted, on the recommendation of Commission I, the following definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities:

Africa

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan
Australia
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia
China
Cook Islands
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Republic of
Japan
Kazakstan
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Marshall Islands
Malaysia
Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
New Zealand
Niue
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Thailand
Tonga
Turkmenistan
Turkey
Tuvalu
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

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XIII Twenty-ninth session of the General Conference

40 Place of the twenty-ninth session[1]

The General Conference,
Having regard to the provisions of Rules 2 and 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference,
Considering that, on the date fixed by Rule 3, no Member State had invited the General Conference to hold its twenty-ninth session on its territory,
Decides to hold its twenty-ninth session at the Headquarters of the Organization in Paris.

41 Composition of the committees of the twenty-ninth session

41.1 Legal Committee

On the report of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995, elected the following Member States members of the Legal Committee until the close of the twenty-ninth session:

Argentina	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sudan
Cameroon	Italy	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Lebanon	Thailand
France	Malta	Togo
Germany	Mexico	United Arab Emirates
Ghana	Morocco	Uruguay
Guatemala	Russian Federation	Venezuela

41.2 Headquarters Committee

On the report of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995, elected the following Member States members of the Headquarters Committee until the close of the twenty-ninth session:

1. Resolution adopted at the eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

Algeria
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Finland
France
Ghana
Honduras
Indonesia
Iraq
Lithuania
Monaco
Myanmar
Nepal
Nigeria
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Sierra Leone
Spain
Sri Lanka
Togo
United Republic of Tanzania
Uzbekistan
Yemen
Zimbabwe

Annex: List of officers elected at the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference

The following are the elected officers of the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference:

President of the General Conference

Mr Torben Krogh (Denmark).

Vice-Presidents of the General Conference

Heads of the delegations of the following Member States: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Venezuela, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

Commission I

Chairperson: Mr Mohsen Tawfik (Egypt).
Vice-Chairpersons: Mr Francisco Piñón (Argentina), Mr Harald Gardos (Austria), Mr Khamphao Phoneko (Lao People's Democratic Republic), Mr J. Nsengimana (Rwanda).
Rapporteur: Mr Miroslav Musil (Slovakia).

Commission II

Chairperson: Mr Bakary Tio-Touré (Côte d'Ivoire).
Vice-Chairpersons: Ms Bakhyte Sadykova (Kazakstan), Mr Gottfried J. Leibbrandt (Netherlands), Mr Andrzej Janowski (Poland), Mr Antonio Guerra (Uruguay).
Rapporteur: Mr Mounir Abou-Assly (Lebanon).

Commission III

Chairperson: Mr Mario Ruivo (Portugal).
Vice-Chairpersons: Mr Keli Nordor (Ghana), Mr Reza Maknoon (Islamic Republic of Iran), Mr Ali Alhawat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Mr Alfredo Picasso de Oyague (Peru).
Rapporteur: Mr Naum Yakimov (Bulgaria).

Commission IV

Chairperson: Mr Jorge Edwards (Chile).
Vice-Chairpersons: Mr Nouréini Tidjani-Serpos (Benin), Mr Khwaja Shahid Hosain (Pakistan), Mr Ion Macovei (Romania), Mr Ismail Elhaj Musa (Sudan) - for Culture, Mr Eltayib Elhaj Atiyya (Sudan) - for Communication.
Rapporteur: Mr Bentik Rugaas (Norway).

Commission V

Chairperson: Ms Lourdes Quisumbing (Philippines).
Vice-Chairpersons: Mr Klaus Hüfner (Germany), Mr Mody Sory Barry (Guinea), Mr Béla Köpeczy (Hungary), Ms Nabila Sha'alan (Syrian Arab Republic).
Rapporteur: Ms María Cecilia Bermúdez García (Cuba).

Administrative Commission

Chairperson: Mr Alexei D. Joukov (Russian Federation).
Vice-Chairpersons: Mr Michel Bénard (France), Mr A. Amir Al-Anbari (Iraq), Mr Shyamanand Das Suman (Nepal), Mr I.K. Bavu (United Republic of Tanzania).
Rapporteur: Mr Juan Porras Zúñiga (Costa Rica).

Legal Committee

Chairperson: Mr René de Sola (Venezuela).
Vice-Chairpersons: Mr Karel Komárek (Czech Republic), Mr Miguel Ribeiro (Ghana).
Rapporteur: Mr Pierre-Michel Eiseman (France).

Nominations Committee

Chairperson: Mr Musa Hassan (Oman).
Vice-Chairpersons: Mr Jacques Demers (Canada), Ms Sybil Campbell (Jamaica), Mr Yukuto Murata (Japan), Mr Mwindaace Siamwiza (Zambia).
Rapporteur: Mr Mircea Ifrim (Romania).

Credentials Committee

Chairperson: Mr Osman Jaffar (Malaysia).

Headquarters Committee

Chairperson: Mr Lambert Messan (Niger).
Vice-Chairpersons: Ms Sonia Mendieta de Badaroux (Honduras), Mr Edouard Brunner (Switzerland).
Rapporteur: Mr Pál Pataki (Hungary).

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Records of the General Conference

Paris, 25 October - 16 November

Volume 2

Reports

Programme Commissions
Administrative Commission
Legal Committee

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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Records of the General Conference

Twenty-eighth Session Paris, 25 October - 16 November 1995

Volume 2

Reports

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United Nations Educational,
Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Note on the Records of the General Conference

The Records of the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference are printed in three volumes:

The present volume, which contains the Reports of the Programme Commissions, the Administrative Commission, the joint meeting of the Programme and Administrative Commissions, and the Legal Committee (Volume 2);

The *Resolutions* volume, containing the resolutions adopted by the General Conference and the list of officers of the Conference and of the Commissions and Committees (Volume 1);

The *Proceedings* volume, which contains the verbatim records of plenary meetings, the list of participants and the list of documents (Volume 3).

Published in 1996
by the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP

Typeset and printed in the workshops of UNESCO

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Printed in France

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I. Reports of the Programme Commissions

NOTE

The text reproduced in the following pages has been edited as authorized by the General Conference.

The reports of the five programme commissions were submitted to the General Conference, in plenary meeting, in the following documents: 28 C/144, 145, 146, 147, 148 and Add. and Corr.

The final text of the resolutions adopted by the General Conference on the recommendations of the five commissions has been omitted from these reports, being reproduced in Volume 1, Resolutions.

The resolution numbers shown in the reports are those assigned to the resolutions in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/5) and in the proposed amendments to that draft submitted by Member States (28 C/8 and the 28 C/DR series). The numbers finally given to the resolutions in Volume 1 have nevertheless been shown in parentheses; it should be noted that some resolutions were amended in plenary meeting.

The budgetary figures contained in these reports and in that of the Administrative Commission (in Section II below) have been adjusted in the light of the Appropriation Resolution for 1996-1997, adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995 (28 C/157).

A. Report of Commission I[1]

Introduction

Item 4.5 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997
Part II - Programme Execution and Services
Part II.B - Information and Dissemination Services
Chapter 3 - UNESCO Publishing Office
Chapter 4 - UNESCO Courier Office
Chapter 5 - Office of Public Information
Chapter 1 - Clearing House
Chapter 2 - Statistical Programmes and Services

Item 9.2 Methods of work of the General Conference: Recommendations by the Executive Board

Item 9.3 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 40, concerning balance in the use of the six working languages of the General Conference and use of other official languages

Item 9.4 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 41, concerning balance of languages in UNESCO's publications

Item 4.5 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997
Part II - Programme Execution and Services
Part II.C - Participation Programme

Item 4.6 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997
Part III - Support for Programme Execution
Chapter 1 - Bureau for External Relations
1. Relations with Member States
2. Co-operation with National Commissions and with UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations
3. Co-operation with volunteers and voluntary service
4. Relations with international organizations
5. Decentralization and relations with field units
6. General operating costs of the Office of the Assistant Director-General

Chapter 2 - Bureau for Relations with Extra-Budgetary Funding Sources
Chapter 3 - Programme Support Services

Item 8.1 Sexennial report by the Executive Board on the contributions made to UNESCO's activities by international non-governmental organizations

Item 8.2 Revision of the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with international non-governmental organizations

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its nineteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

Item 5.3 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 19, concerning the appeal for assistance to Eritrea

Item 5.4 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 20, concerning the appeal for assistance to Ethiopia

Item 5.5 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 21, concerning the appeal for support to Haiti

Item 9.6 Definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities

INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting, Commission I elected Professor Mohsen Tawfik (Egypt) as Chairperson, following the recommendation of the Nominations Committee.

(2) At its second meeting, the Commission, on the recommendation of the Nominations Committee, constituted its Bureau as follows: *Chairperson*: Professor Mohsen Tawfik (Egypt); *Vice-Chairpersons*: Mr H. Gardos (Austria), Mr Kahmphao Phonekeo (Lao People's Democratic Republic), Mr J. Nsengimana (Rwanda) and Mr F. Piñón (Argentina); *Rapporteur*: Mr Miroslav Musil (Slovakia).

(3) The Commission proceeded with the examination and approval of the draft agenda and the draft timetable of work for the Commission, set out in document 28 C/COM.I/1, which was amended on the proposal of the Chairperson.

(4) The following items on the agenda of the General Conference were submitted to the Commission for consideration:

Item 4.5 - Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part II - Programme Execution and Services, Part II.B - Information and Dissemination Services;

Item 9.2 - Methods of work of the General Conference: Recommendations by the Executive Board;

Item 9.3 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 40, concerning balance in the use of the six working languages of the General Conference and use of other official languages;

Item 9.4 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 41, concerning balance of languages in UNESCO's publications;

Item 4.5 - Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part II - Programme Execution and Services, Part II.C - Participation Programme;

Item 4.6 - Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part III - Support for Programme Execution;

Item 8.1 - Sexennial report by the Executive Board on the contributions made to UNESCO's activities by international non-governmental organizations;

Item 8.2 - Revision of the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with international non-governmental organizations;

Item 5.3 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 19, concerning the appeal for assistance to Eritrea;

Item 5.4 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 20, concerning the appeal for assistance to Ethiopia;

Item 5.5 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 21, concerning the appeal for support to Haiti;

Item 9.6 - Definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities.

(5) The Commission examined the items on its agenda in the course of ten meetings held between 26 October and 2 November 1995.

(6) The Commission adopted its report, setting down the decisions it had taken and listened to its Rapporteur's oral presentation of the main lines of the discussion, on 4 November, at its 12th meeting.

ITEM 4.5 - CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1996-1997: PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES PART II.B - INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES CHAPTER 3 - UNESCO PUBLISHING OFFICE; CHAPTER 4 - UNESCO COURIER OFFICE; CHAPTER 5 - OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

(7) At its second and third meetings, Commission I examined Part II.B - Information and Dissemination Services, Chapter 3 - UNESCO Publishing Office, Chapter 4 - UNESCO Courier Office and Chapter 5 - Office of Public Information. Thirty delegates of Member States took the floor during the general debate.

Resolution concerning the programme and budget

(8) The Commission examined 28 C/DR.376 submitted by Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, Spain and Suriname and supported by Senegal. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.376, as amended by Belgium, France and Canada (28 C/Resolution 11.3).

Proposals by Member States for the celebration of anniversaries with which UNESCO should be associated in 1996-1997

(9) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the proposed resolution in document 28 C/124, as amended by Egypt, France, Jordan, Poland, Slovakia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan (28 C/Resolution 11.4).

Other resolutions

(10) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 28 C/DR.461, submitted by Senegal.

(11) The Commission decided that 28 C/DR.53, submitted by Brazil and Colombia, should be examined by Commission IV.

(12) 28 C/DR.433, submitted by Ukraine, was withdrawn by its author.

Work plan

(13) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for the UNESCO Publishing Office in paragraphs 11302 to 11309 of document 28 C/5.

(14) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Publications Plan in Appendix XIII of document 28 C/5.

(15) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for the UNESCO Courier Office as described in paragraphs 11402 to 11405 of document 28 C/5.

(16) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for the Office of Public Information as described in paragraphs 11502 to 11504 of document 28 C/5.

Appropriation

(17) Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 for the UNESCO Publishing Office, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $4,904,400 for Part II.B, Chapter 3, paragraph 11301, of document 28 C/5, as revised in document 28 C/5 Rev. 1, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

(18) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of paragraphs 11315 and 11316 of document 28 C/5, concerning extra-budgetary resources for Chapter 3.

(19) Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 for the UNESCO Courier Office, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $4,336,800 for Part II.B, Chapter 4, paragraph 11401, of document 28 C/5, as revised in document 28 C/5 Rev. 1, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

(20) As regards the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 for the Office of Public Information, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $10,251,300 for Part II.B, Chapter 5, paragraph 11501, of document 28 C/5, as revised in document 28 C/5 Rev. 1, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

(21) Finally, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of paragraphs 11508 to 11513 of document 28 C/5, concerning extra-budgetary resources for Chapter 5.

ITEM 4.5 - CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1996-1997: PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES PART II.B - INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES CHAPTER 1 - CLEARING HOUSE; CHAPTER 2 - STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES AND SERVICES

(22) At its fourth meeting, Commission I examined Part II.B - Information and Dissemination Services, Chapter 1 - Clearing House and Chapter 2 - Statistical Programmes and Services. .Twenty-four delegates of Member States took the floor during the general debate.

Resolutions concerning the programme and budget

(23) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.273, submitted by Belarus and supported by Slovakia (28 C/Resolution 11.21).

(24) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed by the Director-General in Part II.B, Chapter 1, paragraph 11102, of document 28 C/5, as amended by France and Germany (28 C/Resolution 11.1).

(25) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed by the Director-General in Part II.B, Chapter 2, paragraph 11202, of document 28 C/5, as amended by France and Germany (28 C/Resolution 11.2).

(26) Following 147 EX/Decision 6.2, 28 C/DR.395 was examined by Commission II.

Work plan

(27) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for the Clearing House as described in paragraphs 11103 to 11108.

(28) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan, including activities financed by extra-budgetary

resources, as described in paragraphs 11203 to 11208 of document 28 C/5.

Appropriation

(29) Regarding the Clearing House, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $5,572,000 for Part II.B, Chapter 1, paragraph 11101, of document 28 C/5, as revised in document 28 C/5 Rev. 1, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

(30) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of paragraph 11113 concerning extra-budgetary resources for this chapter.

(31) Finally, regarding the Statistical Programmes and Services, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $5,876,700 for Part II.B, Chapter 2, paragraph 11201, of document 28 C/5, as revised in document 28 C/5 Rev. 1, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

ITEM 9.2 - METHODS OF WORK OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE: RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
ITEM 9.3 - IMPLEMENTATION OF 27 C/RESOLUTION 40, CONCERNING BALANCE IN THE USE OF THE SIX WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AND USE OF OTHER OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
ITEM 9.4 - IMPLEMENTATION OF 27 C/RESOLUTION 41, CONCERNING BALANCE OF LANGUAGES IN UNESCO's PUBLICATIONS

(32) Commission I examined at its fifth, sixth and eleventh meetings item 9.2 - Methods of work of the General Conference: Recommendations by the Executive Board, item 9.3 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 40, concerning balance in the use of the six working languages of the General Conference and use of other official languages, and item 9.4 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 41, concerning balance of languages in UNESCO's publications. Forty-five delegates of Member States took the floor during the debate.

Item 9.2 - Methods of work of the General Conference: Recommendations by the Executive Board

(33) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/COM.I/DR.3, submitted by a working group of Commission I including the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Slovakia and Slovenia, as amended by the Chairman of the Commission, the Legal Committee and the Russian Federation (28 C/Resolution 37.1).

(34) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/COM.I/DR.4, submitted by Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Jamaica, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey, as amended by Canada, France and Madagascar (28 C/Resolution 37.2).

Item 9.3 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 40, concerning balance in the use of the six working languages of the General Conference and use of other official languages

(35) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/COM.I/DR.2, submitted by Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela (28 C/Resolution 38).

Item 9.4 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 41, concerning balance of languages in UNESCO's publications

(36) Finally, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 28 C/48 - Report by the Director-General on the use of the six working languages of the General Conference and of other official languages, and on balance in UNESCO's publications.

ITEM 4.5 - CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1996-1997: PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES PART II.C - PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

(37) At its seventh meeting, Commission I examined Part II.C - Participation Programme. The delegates of 41 countries took part in the debate.

Resolution concerning the programme and budget

(38) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.360, submitted by Australia and New Zealand, as amended by the co-authors and by Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic and Uruguay, and further amended by Algeria and France (28 C/Resolution 12.2).

(39) Concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the proposed resolution in paragraph 12002 of document 28 C/5, as amended by France and Germany, and further amended by the Islamic Republic of Iran (28 C/Resolution 12.1).

Work plan

(40) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Part II.C - Participation Programme, described in paragraphs 12003 to 12005 of document 28 C/5.

Appropriation

(41) Finally, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the budgetary summary in paragraph 12001 of document 28 C/5, it being understood that the amount of US $22,000,000 for Part II.C - Participation Programme (including US $1,500,000 for activities under the World Decade for Cultural Development), would be subject to adjustment in the light of decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

ITEM 4.6 - CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1996-1997: PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION CHAPTER 1 - BUREAU FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS: 1. RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES; 2. CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL COMMISSIONS AND WITH UNESCO CLUBS, CENTRES AND ASSOCIATIONS; 3. CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTEERS AND VOLUNTARY SERVICE; 4. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS; 5. DECENTRALIZATION AND RELATIONS WITH FIELD UNITS; 6. GENERAL OPERATING COSTS OF THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL CHAPTER 2 - BUREAU FOR RELATIONS WITH EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDING SOURCES CHAPTER 3 - PROGRAMME SUPPORT SERVICES

(42) Commission I examined together the above items at its eighth and ninth meetings. Delegates from 60 countries and the representatives of several non-governmental organizations took part in the debate.

Resolutions concerning the programme and budget

(43) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.236, submitted by Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine, and supported by Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Russian Federation, Suriname and Uganda, as amended by France and Slovakia, and that this draft resolution receive an allocation from the Reserve for Draft Resolutions for Commission I (28 C/Resolution 13.2).

(44) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.361, submitted by Australia, New Zealand and Slovakia, and supported by Argentina, Austria, Chile, Congo, Cook Islands, India, Madagascar, Morocco, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Slovenia and Tonga, as amended by the authors, Canada, France and Germany. This draft resolution was also examined by the Administrative Commission (28 C/Resolution 13.1).

(45) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.377, submitted by Colombia, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, Spain and Suriname, and supported by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, France, India, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia and Zaire, as amended by Canada (28 C/Resolution 13.5).

(46) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.455, submitted by China, Japan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Venezuela, and supported by Argentina, Bangladesh, Chile, Congo, India, Madagascar, Mozambique, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Suriname and the United Republic of Tanzania, as amended by Cuba, France and Uruguay (28 C/Resolution 13.6).

(47) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt paragraph 109 of document

28 C/6, as well as paragraphs 15 to 19 of document 28 C/6-28 C/9 Add., as amended by Germany (28 C/Resolution 13.3).

Other draft resolutions

(48) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the following draft resolutions: 28 C/DR.110 Rev., submitted by Malawi and Slovakia, and supported by Argentina, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Pakistan, Senegal, Suriname, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe; 28 C/DR.111, submitted by Uganda, and supported by Argentina, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Pakistan, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Zimbabwe; 28 C/DR.362, submitted by Australia and New Zealand, and supported by Bangladesh, Chile, Cook Islands, France, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Samoa.

(49) 28 C/DR.503, submitted by Zaire, and supported by Burkina Faso and Morocco, was withdrawn by its author.

Work plan

(50) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for the Bureau for External Relations in paragraphs 13102 to 13123 of document 28 C/5.

(51) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for the Bureau for Relations with Extra-Budgetary Funding Sources in paragraphs 13202 to 13209 of document 28 C/5.

(52) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for the Programme Support Services in paragraphs 13302 to 13303 of document 28 C/5.

Appropriation

(53) Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 for the Bureau for External Relations, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $20,371,500 for Part III, Chapter 1, paragraph 13101, of document 28 C/5, as revised in document 28 C/5 Rev. 1, it being understood that this amount was subject to adjustment in the light of decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

(54) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of paragraph 13127 of document 28 C/5, concerning extra-budgetary resources for Chapter 1.

(55) Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 for the Bureau for Relations with Extra-Budgetary Funding Sources, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $9,822,100 for Part III, Chapter 2, paragraph 13201, of document 28 C/5, as revised in document 28 C/5 Rev. 1, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

(56) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of paragraph 13213 of document 28 C/5, concerning extra-budgetary resources for Chapter 2.

(57) Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 for the Programme Support Services, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $33,740,400 for Part III, Chapter 3, paragraph 13301, of document 28 C/5, as revised in document 28 C/5 Rev. 1, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

(58) Finally, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of paragraph 13307 of document 28 C/5, concerning extra-budgetary resources for Chapter 3.

ITEM 8.1 - SEXENNIAL REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO UNESCO's ACTIVITIES BY INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ITEM 8.2 - REVISION OF THE DIRECTIVES CONCERNING UNESCO's RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(59) The Commission examined at its tenth meeting item 8.1 - Sexennial report by the Executive Board on the contributions made to UNESCO's activities by international non-governmental organizations, and item 8.2 - Revision of the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with international non-governmental organizations. Twelve delegates of Member States and two delegates of non-governmental organizations took the floor during the debate.

Item 8.1 - Sexennial report by the Executive Board on the contributions made to UNESCO's activities by international non-governmental organizations

(60) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in document 28 C/42 - Sexennial report by the Executive Board to the General Conference on the contributions made to UNESCO's activities by international non-governmental organizations (1988-1993), as amended by France and Germany (28 C/Resolution 13.41).

Item 8.2 - Revision of the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with international non-governmental organizations

(61) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in document 28 C/43 - Revision of the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with international non-governmental organizations, as amended during the debate (28 C/Resolution 13.42).

ITEM 5.3 - IMPLEMENTATION OF 27 C/RESOLUTION 19, CONCERNING THE APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE TO ERITREA
ITEM 5.4 - IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 27 C/20, CONCERNING THE APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA
ITEM 5.5 - IMPLEMENTATION OF 27 C/RESOLUTION 21, CONCERNING THE APPEAL FOR SUPPORT TO HAITI
ITEM 9.6 - DEFINITION OF REGIONS WITH A VIEW TO THE EXECUTION OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

(62) The Commission examined at its tenth meeting item 5.3 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 19, concerning the appeal for assistance to Eritrea; item 5.4 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 20, concerning the appeal for assistance to Ethiopia; item 5.5 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 21, concerning the appeal for support to Haiti; and item 9.6 - Definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities.

Item 5.3 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 19, concerning the appeal for assistance to Eritrea

(65) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 28 C/16 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 19, concerning the appeal for assistance to Eritrea: Report by the Director-General.

Item 5.4 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 20, concerning the appeal for assistance to Ethiopia

(66) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 28 C/17 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 20, concerning the appeal for assistance to Ethiopia: Report by the Director-General.

Item 5.5 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 21, concerning the appeal for support to Haiti

(63) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 28 C/18 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 21, concerning the appeal for support to Haiti: Report by the Director-General.

(64) As regards this item, the General Conference adopted 28 C/PLEN/DR.11, submitted by Australia, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, France, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay (28 C/Resolution 17).

Item 9.6 - Definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities

(67) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 28 C/51 Rev., concerning the definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities, as a result of the return of a Member State and the admission of new Member States.

B. Report of Commission II[1]

Introduction

Part I General debate on Major Programme I

Part II Recommendations of the Commission

Item 5.13 Implementation of decision 5.2.5, adopted by the Executive Board at its 145th session, concerning follow-up to the World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality (Salamanca, Spain, June 1994)

Item 5.14 Proposal for strengthening regional co-operation in higher education in Asia and the Pacific

Item 6.5 Draft Statutes of the Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific

Item 7.3 Report of the Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers (CEART) on its sixth ordinary session

Item 7.7 Progress report by the Director-General on the preparation of a draft convention on the recognition of qualifications in higher education in the European region with a view to its joint adoption by UNESCO and the Council of Europe

Item 9.7 Frequency of the sessions of the International Conference on Education

Item 4.5 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997
Part II - Programme Execution and Services
Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects
Major Programme I - Towards lifelong education for all
Programme I.1 - Basic education for all
Programme I.2 - Reform of education in the perspective of lifelong education
UNESCO International Bureau of Education
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning
UNESCO Institute for Education

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its twenty-first plenary meeting, on 14 November 1995.

INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting, held on 25 October 1995, Commission II elected as its Chairperson Mr Bakary Tio-Touré (Côte d'Ivoire), on the recommendation of the Nominations Committee.

(2) The Commission held its second meeting together with the other programme commissions on Saturday, 4 November, in the afternoon. This joint session of the programme commissions was devoted to the discussion of the following theme: 'The educational, scientific and cultural challenges of the new information and communication technologies'.

(3) At its third meeting, on Monday, 6 November, in the morning, the Commission approved the proposals of the Nominations Committee for the offices of Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur as follows: *Vice-Chairpersons*: Ms Bakyt Sadykova (Kazakstan), Mr Gottfried Leibbrandt (Netherlands), Mr Andrzej Janowski (Poland), Mr Antonio Guerra Caraballo (Uruguay); *Rapporteur*: Mr Mounir Abou Assali (Lebanon).

(4) At the invitation of the Chairperson, the Commission observed one minute's silence in tribute to the memory of the Prime Minister of Israel, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, assassinated on Saturday, 4 November last.

(5) The Commission then adopted its timetable of work (28 C/COM.II/1).

PART I - GENERAL DEBATE ON MAJOR PROGRAMME I

(6) The Chairperson proposed that the work of the Commission be divided into two parts, the first, to be devoted to the general debate on Major Programme I, consists of Programme I.1 - Basic education for all; Programme I.2 - Reform of education in the perspective of lifelong education; the programme and budget of IBE, IIEP and UIE; and items 5.1, 5.13, 5.14, 6.5, 7.3, 7.7 and 9.7; the second part entailing the consideration of draft decisions proposed in the various relevant documents, the draft resolutions submitted by Member States and draft resolutions I.1, I.2, I.3 and I.4 contained in document 28 C/5, on which the Commission would make recommendations concerning the budget for Programmes I.1 and I.2, the UNESCO International Bureau of Education, the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning, the UNESCO Institute for Education and the Participation Programme, under Major Programme I.

(7) The Commission also decided to assist at the presentation of two new activities which are being carried out by the Education Sector: (i) the first UNESCO education multimedia CD-ROM; and (ii) the UNESCO educational Internet-based information service. This presentation took place on 6 November 1995, from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

(8) The representative of the Director-General, Mr Colin Power, Assistant Director-General for Education, took the floor to highlight briefly priority areas of the programme of Major Programme I. Ms Ruth Lerner de Almea, President of the Council of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education, then submitted the report on the activities of the Bureau for 1994-1995 (28 C/84). Mr Fischer-Appelt, Chairman of the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Education, submitted the report on the activities of the Institute for 1994-1995 (28 C/86), while Mr Lennart Wohlgemuth, Chairman of the Governing Board of the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning, submitted the report on the activities of the Institute for 1994-1995 (28 C/85).

(9) Representatives of 101 Member States and 22 international governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as one observer spoke during the debate on general educational policy. This debate was closed during the seventh meeting of the Commission, on 8 November 1995, after the replies by the representative of the Director-General, Mr Colin N. Power, Assistant Director-General for Education, and Mr Juan Tedesco, Director of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education, Mr Paul Bélanger, Director of the UNESCO Institute for Education and Mr Jacques Hallak, Assistant Director-General of the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning to the questions asked during the debate.

PART II - RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO THE SIX SPECIFIC ITEMS ON THE COMMISSION'S AGENDA

Item 5.13 - Implementation of decision 5.2.5, adopted by the Executive Board at its 145th session, concerning follow-up to the World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality (Salamanca, Spain, June 1994)

(10) The Commission examined document 28 C/27, 'Implementation of 145 EX/Decision 5.2.5, concerning follow-up to the World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality (Salamanca, Spain, June 1994)', and decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution proposed in paragraph 18 (28 C/Resolution 1.5).

Item 5.14 - Proposal for strengthening regional co-operation in higher education in Asia and the Pacific

(11) The Commission then examined document 28 C/28, 'Proposal for strengthening regional co-operation in higher education in Asia and the Pacific', and decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution proposed in paragraph 43, as amended by Australia and Japan (28 C/Resolution 1.6).

Item 6.5 - Draft Statutes of the Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific

(12) The Commission examined document 28 C/41, 'Draft Statutes of the Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific', and decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the decision proposed in paragraph 7, thereby establishing a UNESCO Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific (category II) (28 C/Resolution 1.7).

Item 7.3 - Report of the Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers (CEART) on its sixth ordinary session

(13) The Commission examined document 28 C/36, 'Report of the Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers (CEART) on its sixth ordinary session', and decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution in Part 3 of the document (28 C/Resolution 1.8).

Item 7.7 - Progress report by the Director-General on the preparation of a draft convention on the recognition of qualifications in higher education in the European region with a view to its joint adoption by UNESCO and the Council of Europe

(14) The Commission examined document 28 C/40, 'Progress report by the Director-General on the preparation of a draft convention on the recognition of qualifications in higher education in the European region with a view to its joint adoption by UNESCO and the Council of Europe', and decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution presented in paragraph 18 (28 C/Resolution 1.9).

Item 9.7 - Frequency of the sessions of the International Conference on Education

(15) The Commission examined document 28 C/52, 'Frequency of the sessions of the International Conference on Education', and 28 C/DR.525 (Angola, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, France, Malaysia, Mali, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, Tunisia and Viet Nam) and decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the resolution in paragraph 3, as amended by 28 C/DR.525 (28 C/Resolution 1.10).

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET (ITEM 4.5 - MAJOR PROGRAMME I)

(16) The Commission examined document 28 C/119, 'International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)', and draft resolutions 28 C/DR.395 (Australia, Benin, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Zimbabwe), and 28 C/DR.522 (Belgium, Burundi, China, France, Mali, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, Tunisia and Viet Nam) and decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 11 as amended by the Commission (28 C/Resolution 1.11).

(17) The Commission considered resolution 1.1 proposed in document 28 C/5, paragraph 01002 and the draft resolutions proposing to amend it. 28 C/DR.500 (Germany) and 28 C/DR.515 were withdrawn on the understanding that specific modifications would be made to the work plan (paras. 01003, 01128, 01129). Subprogramme I.2.2 was renamed 'Renovation of general and vocational education'. The resolution was amended in the light of draft resolutions 28 C/DR.373 (India), 28 C/DR.375 (Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname and Switzerland), 28 C/DR.436 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.468 (Brazil, Finland, Japan, Portugal, Republic of Korea and Spain), and 28 C/DR.512 (Argentina). 28 C/DR.337 (Nigeria) was withdrawn in the light of the explanation given in the note by the Director-General. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.1 on the understanding that appropriate changes would be made to the work plan (28 C/Resolution 1.1).

(18) The Commission considered proposed resolution 1.2 in document 28 C/5, paragraph 01302, concerning the UNESCO International Bureau of Education as well as document 28 C/84 in which the Council of the IBE proposed a title for the 45th session of the International Conference on Education. The Commission amended the resolution and recommended it for adoption by the General Conference (28 C/Resolution 1.2).

(19) The Commission examined resolution 1.3 in paragraph 01402 of document 28 C/5 concerning the UNESCO International Institute of Educational Planning and 28 C/DR.356 (Brazil, Republic of Korea and Russian Federation). It decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the resolution as amended

and modify the work plan (para. 01406) accordingly (28 C/Resolution 1.3).

(20) The Commission examined proposed resolution 1.4 in document 28 C/5, paragraph 01502, and two draft resolutions, 28 C/DR.259 (Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname and Switzerland), and 28 C/DR.374 (India). The Director-General's note was accepted by the sponsor of 28 C/DR.259 on the understanding that the work plan (paras. 01129 and 01508) would be modified as indicated in the note, and that necessary financial and human resources would be decentralized to UIE for the 1997 International Conference on Adult Education. 28 C/DR.374 was withdrawn in the light of the Director-General's note. The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the resolution as amended (28 C/Resolution 1.4).

(21) The Commission examined 28 C/DR.430 (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali and Niger) concerning the conclusions of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the report of the meeting of West and Central African Ministers Responsible for Basic Education and decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution (28 C/Resolution 1.12).

(22) The Commission examined 28 C/DR.453 (Venezuela) concerning equal opportunities for women and girls at all levels of education and recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution (28 C/Resolution 1.13).

(23) The Commission examined 28 C/DR.468 (Brazil, Finland, Japan, Portugal, Republic of Korea and Spain) and decided, in so far as it concerns Major Programme I, to recommend that the General Conference adopt it, amending resolution 1.1 (paragraph 01002 of document 28 C/5) and to take note of the modification suggested to the work plan (28 C/Resolution 1.14).

(24) The Commission examined 28 C/DR.496 (Austria) concerning the reform and renewal of education in Central and Eastern Europe and decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution (28 C/Resolution 1.15).

(25) The Commission examined 28 C/DR.523 (Belgium, Burundi, Cameroon, China, France, Mali, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Tunisia and Viet Nam) concerning UNEVOC and decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution (28 C/Resolution 1.16).

(26) The Commission examined 28 C/DR.524 (Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, China, France, Madagascar, Mali, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovakia, Tunisia and Viet Nam) concerning new information technologies and distance education and decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution (28 C/Resolution 1.17).

(27) The Commission then considered 21 draft resolutions with no financial implications. The Director-General in his note indicated that he would take them into consideration in the finalization and/or implementation of the Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: 28 C/DR.147 (Hungary), 28 C/DR.204 (India, Malaysia and the Republic of Korea), 28 C/DR.209 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.216 (Albania, Greece, Hungary, Malta, Romania, Russian Federation and Slovakia), 28 C/DR.221 (Namibia), 28 C/DR.230 (Uganda), 28 C/DR.246 (Greece), 28 C/DR.258 (Brazil, Bulgaria and Russian Federation), 28 C/DR.261 (Uganda), 28 C/DR.270 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.279 (Uganda), 28 C/DR.284 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.318 (Hungary), 28 C/DR.348 (Belarus, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Turkey and Uganda), 28 C/DR.350 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.396 (Congo), 28 C/DR.441 (Congo), 28 C/DR.458 (Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal and Spain), 28 C/DR.501 (China, Japan and Thailand), 28 C/DR.502 (China, France and Thailand), 28 C/DR.507 (Belgium). The Commission took note of these draft resolutions on the understanding that they would be taken into consideration when the work plan was being implemented.

(28) The Commission then examined four draft resolutions that, according to the note of the Director-General, had no financial implications in that they were already included in activities planned for 1996-1997: 28 C/DR.237 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.313 (Australia, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga), 28 C/DR.329 (Brazil and Russian Federation), and 28 C/DR.335 (Bulgaria). The Commission took note of these draft resolutions and of the comments by the Director-General.

(29) The Commission then examined two draft resolutions concerning the creation of UNESCO Chairs: 28 C/DR.146 (Islamic Republic of Iran), and 28 C/DR.372 (India). In view of the fact that criteria and procedures for such activities were established at the 141st session of the Executive Board, the sponsors of these resolutions were invited to submit detailed proposals for consideration. The Commission took note of the interest expressed by the Member States concerned.

(30) The Commission then examined eight draft resolutions with substantial financial implications: 28 C/DR.413 (Congo), 28 C/DR.414 (Congo), 28 C/DR.418 (Congo), 28 C/DR.424 (Kenya), 28 C/DR.425 (Kenya), 28 C/DR.426 (Kenya), 28 C/DR.427 (Kenya), and 28 C/DR.435 (Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, Nicaragua and Uruguay). They had been submitted after 9 August and the Commission decided they were not receivable, according to Rule 78A.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. It was suggested that the sponsors consider the possibility of submitting a request under the Participation Programme.

(31) The Commission then considered 14 draft resolutions proposing activities that could be considered for financing under the Participation Programme. It was decided to consider 12 of these draft resolutions not admissible, in accordance with Rule 78A.4 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference: 28 C/DR.32 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.34 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.52 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.59 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.88 (Congo), 28 C/DR.155 (Slovenia), 28 C/DR.181 (Hungary), 28 C/DR.190 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.269 (Belarus, Bulgaria, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan), 28 C/DR.275 (Hungary and Mexico), 28 C/DR.276 (Slovenia) and 28 C/DR.332 (Costa Rica). 28 C/DR.11 (Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Slovakia) and 28 C/DR.228 (Australia, Bulgaria, Poland, Republic of Moldova and Romania) were transferred to discussion in the next category.

(32) The Commission examined five draft resolutions proposing activities with substantial financial implications: 28 C/DR.11 (Bulgaria), 28 C/DR.172 (Malawi and Uganda), 28 C/DR.201 (Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine), 28 C/DR.228 (Australia, Bulgaria, Poland, Republic of Moldova and Romania), 28 C/DR.265 (Greece). The Commission took note of these draft resolutions and recommended that they all be considered for the mobilization of extra-budgetary funding.

(33) One draft resolution, 28 C/DR.20 (Cameroon), was withdrawn before the meeting began.

(34) One draft resolution, 28 C/DR.316 (Russian Federation and Uzbekistan), proposed a project on the International Teachers of the Twenty-First Century. The Director-General in his note said that the project should be examined at a later stage, following the forthcoming International Conference on Education, and the Commission did not approve the draft resolution.

Use of Reserve for Draft Resolutions

(35) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the Commission's recommendations concerning 17 draft resolutions to be financed from the US $487,000 of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions assigned to Commission II: 28 C/DR.10 (Armenia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Lithuania, Russian Federation and Ukraine) and 28 C/DR.275 (Hungary and Mexico) $40,000; 28 C/DR.24 (Colombia, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela) $50,000; 28 C/DR.33 (Islamic Republic of Iran) $40,000; 28 C/DR.105 (Sudan) $40,000; 28 C/DR.151 (China, France and Pakistan) $30,000; 28 C/DR.191 (Kenya, Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe) $40,000; 28 C/DR.212 (Côte d'Ivoire and Togo) $20,000; 28 C/DR.227 (Congo) $40,000; 28 C/DR.250 (Sudan) $40,000; 28 C/DR.257 (Brazil, Bulgaria, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan) $20,000; 28 C/DR.266 (Colombia, Georgia, Mexico, Republic of Korea and Russian Federation) $20,000; 28 C/DR.301 (Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta and Romania) $40,000; 28 C/DR.307 (Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) $20,000; 28 C/DR.311 (Brazil, Georgia and Russian Federation) $20,000; 28 C/DR.395 (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Zimbabwe) $17,000; and 28 C/DR.453 (Venezuela) $10,000.

Consideration of documents

(36) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the following documents which it considered during its discussion:

28 C/14 & Add.	Effects of structural adjustment programmes on education and training (Item 5.1)
28 C/27	Implementation of 145 EX/Decision 5.2.5, concerning follow-up to the World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality (Salamanca, Spain, June 1994)
28 C/28	Proposal for strengthening regional co-operation in higher education in Asia and the Pacific
28 C/36	Report of the Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers (CEART) on its sixth ordinary session
28 C/40	Progress report by the Director-General on the preparation of a draft convention on the recognition of qualifications in higher education in the European region with a view to its joint adoption by UNESCO and the Council of Europe
28 C/41	Draft Statutes of the Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific
28 C/52	Frequency of the sessions of the International Conference on Education
28 C/84	Report on the activities of the International Bureau of Education
28 C/85	Report by the governing board of the International Institute for Educational Planning on the activities of the Institute (1994-1995)
28 C/86	Report by the governing board of the UNESCO Institute for Education on the activities of the Institute (Hamburg) (1994-1995)
28 C/87	Implementation of 26 C/Resolution 1.8, concerning the future of the International Technical and Vocational Education Project (UNEVOC): Report by the Director-General
28 C/119	International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)
28 C/INF.7	Recapitulatory table of activities relating to higher education

Appropriation

(37) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference approve the budget provision of

US $103,538,000 for Major Programme I, paragraph 01001 of document 28 C/5, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

Work plans

(38) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the work plans presented under Major Programme I, paragraphs 01001-01604, subject to the above modifications and any others which might be decided by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five programme commissions.

C. Report of Commission III[1]

Introduction

Item 4.5 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997
Part II - Programme Execution and Services
Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects
Major Programme II - The sciences in the service of development
Programme II.1 - Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in natural sciences
Programme II.3 - Environmental sciences and sustainable development

and

Item 5.15 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 2.3, concerning the Seville Strategy on biosphere reserves and statutory framework of the International Network of Biosphere Reserves

Item 4.5 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997
Part II - Programme Execution and Services
Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects
Major Programme II - The sciences in the service of development
Programme II.2 - Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences
Programme II.4 - Social and human sciences and social development

and

Item 7.5 Possibility of drawing up an international instrument on the protection of the human genome

Annex

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its twenty-first plenary meeting, on 14 November 1995.

INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting, held on Wednesday, 25 October 1995, Commission III elected unanimously its Chairperson, Mr Mario Ruivo (Portugal), on the recommendation of the Nominations Committee.

(2) The second meeting of Commission III took place on Saturday, 4 November 1995, during the joint meeting of programme commissions which was devoted to a debate on 'The educational, scientific and cultural challenges of the new information and communication technologies'.

(3) At its third meeting, held on Monday, 6 November 1995, the Commission approved the Nominations Committee's recommendations for the offices of Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur, as follows: *Vice-Chairpersons*: Mr Reza Maknoon (Islamic Republic of Iran), Mr Ali Elhadi Elhawat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Mr Alfredo Picasso de Oyagüe (Peru), Mr Ameyaw Akumfi (Ghana); *Rapporteur*: Mr Naoum Yakimov (Bulgaria).

ITEM 4.5 - CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1996-1997: PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES PART II.A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS MAJOR PROGRAMME II - THE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME II.1 - ADVANCEMENT, TRANSFER AND SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE IN NATURAL SCIENCES

(4) At its third to fifth meetings the Commission examined Programme II.1. After an introduction by the representative of the Director-General a debate took place during the course of which 72 delegates of Member States, one observer and the representatives of four international non-governmental organizations took the floor.

Recommendations on Programme II.1

(5) All decisions on the draft resolutions were taken by the Commission on the recommendations of its Bureau which had established a number of categories to facilitate treatment.

(6) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt the part of resolution 2.1 relating to Programme II.1 as amended by 28 C/DR.343 (India) concerning paragraph 2.A(f), as modified by the note by the Director-General (28 C/Resolution 2.1).

(7) 28 C/DR.228 (Australia, Bulgaria, Poland, Republic of Moldova and Romania), 28 C/DR.276 (Slovenia) and 28 C/DR.311 (Georgia and Russian Federation), were referred to Commission II.

(8) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the following draft resolutions, and the respective notes by the Director-General: 28 C/DR.136 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.154 (Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Poland and Russian Federation), 28 C/DR.169 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.194 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.195 (Greece), 28 C/DR.226 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.235 (Colombia and Russian Federation), 28 C/DR.251 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.291 (Czech Republic and Viet Nam), 28 C/DR.300 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.321 (Colombia, Costa Rica, Uruguay and Venezuela), 28 C/DR.354 (Kuwait, Malaysia and Pakistan), 28 C/DR.355 (Kuwait, Malaysia and Pakistan), 28 C/DR.382 (Costa Rica), 28 C/DR.398 (Kenya), 28 C/DR.439 (Chile), 28 C/DR.456 (Austria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Hungary, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe), 28 C/DR.463 (China and Italy), 28 C/DR.495 (Russian Federation) and 28 C/DR.518 (Hungary, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Seychelles, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), which could be implemented within the activities provided for in document 28 C/5, it being understood that they would have no budgetary implications. In some cases recourse to extra-budgetary funding or to the Participation Programme would be necessary, when the activity goes beyond the budget foreseen in document 28 C/5, as clearly indicated in the note by the Director-General.

(9) 28 C/DR.382 also proposed an addition to paragraph 02120 referring to the Solar Action Plan of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was approved by the Commission. The Commission therefore recommended to the General Conference that it invite the Director-General to modify the text of document 28 C/5 accordingly.

(10) The Commission decided to delay treatment of 28 C/DR.347 (Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Turkey and Uganda), in order to facilitate consultations between its sponsors and other delegates with a view to possibly broadening its scope, so as to respond to concerns expressed by several delegates about science and technology in the societal context.

(11) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of 28 C/DR.78 (Australia, China, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa and Tonga), 28 C/DR.262

(Uganda) and 28 C/DR.469 (Kenya) concerning the creation of UNESCO Chairs, and also take note of the respective notes by the Director-General recalling the criteria and procedures established by the Executive Board at its 141st session and inviting the sponsors of these draft resolutions to submit a detailed proposal for consideration in the light of these criteria. The Commission noted that part of 28 C/DR.262 might be financed under the Participation Programme.

(12) 28 C/DR.388 (Uruguay), 28 C/DR.389 (Tunisia), 28 C/DR.401 (Georgia), 28 C/DR.403 (Tunisia), 28 C/DR.421 (Kenya), 28 C/DR.444 (Egypt), 28 C/DR.446 (Egypt), 28 C/DR.447 (Egypt), 28 C/DR.459 (Egypt), 28 C/DR.464 (Kenya) and 28 C/DR.471 (Kenya) were not receivable according to Rule 78A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference; the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the Director-General's comments on these draft resolutions.

(13) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that the following draft resolutions could be considered for financing under the Participation Programme: 28 C/DR.36 (Nigeria), 28 C/DR.80 (Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela), 28 C/DR.81 (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela), 28 C/DR.97 (Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia), 28 C/DR.98 (Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia), 28 C/DR.131 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.135 (Malaysia, Republic of Korea and Viet Nam), 28 C/DR.170 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.180 (China and Democratic People's Republic of Korea), 28 C/DR.188 (Czech Republic), 28 C/DR.200 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.245 (Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Israel, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Ukraine), 28 C/DR.294 (Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela), 28 C/DR.312 (Sudan) and 28 C/DR.319 (Uganda).

(14) The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Bureau that the allocation of US $467,000 made to it, under the Reserve for Draft Resolutions be divided on a *pro-rata* basis according to the regular budget provisions for the various programmes of Major Programme II. It accordingly assigned US $142,000 to the draft resolutions relating to Programme II.1, and applied a series of criteria approved by the Commission when proposing specific allocations. The Commission thus recommended that these allocations be as follows: 28 C/DR.7 (Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Lithuania and Ukraine) $3,000; 28 C/DR.12 (Bulgaria) $5,000; 28 C/DR.27 (Kenya) $10,000; 28 C/DR.83 (Nigeria) $8,000; 28 C/DR.113 (Indonesia, Lithuania and Poland) $8,000; 28 C/DR.125 (Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela) and 28 C/DR.129 (Chile, Colombia and Mexico) $15,000; 28 C/DR.142 (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Senegal) $5,000; 28 C/DR.145 (Congo) $10,000; 28 C/DR.156 (Ghana) $12,000; 28 C/DR.161 (Australia, China, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines and Republic of Korea) $11,000; 28 C/DR.184 (Bulgaria and Russian Federation) $5,000; 28 C/DR.186 and Add. & Corr. (China, Georgia, Poland, Russian Federation and Ukraine) $5,000; 28 C/DR.238 (Uganda) $3,000; 28 C/DR.248 (Brazil) $5,000; 28 C/DR.249 (Argentina, Colombia and Mexico) $5,000; 28 C/DR.253 (Costa Rica, Cuba and Venezuela) $5,000; 28 C/DR.254 (Czech Republic) $5,000; 28 C/DR.256 (Belarus, Kazakstan, Poland and Russian Federation) $5,000; 28 C/DR.285 (Turkey) $5,000; 28 C/DR.303 (Czech Republic) $5,000 and 28 C/DR.309 (Australia, Belarus, China, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Pakistan, Poland, Ukraine and Viet Nam) $7,000.

(15) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the Director-General's notes on these draft resolutions.

(16) 28 C/DR.161 also proposed an addition to paragraph 02120 referring to the Action Plan of the Asia and Pacific Solar Summit which was approved by the Commission. Therefore, the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it invite the Director-General to modify the text of document 28 C/5 accordingly.

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(17) At its sixth to eighth meetings the Commission examined Programme II.3 and item 5.15. After an introduction by the representative of the Director-General and statements by the Chairpersons of the intergovernmental and international scientific programmes (MAB, IGCP, IHP, IOC), one of the Vice-Presidents of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) programme, as spokesperson of the five undertakings, presented a joint statement (see Annex).

(18) Seventy-one delegates and the representatives of four international non-governmental organizations took the floor.

Recommendations on Programme II.3

(19) As with Programme II.1, all decisions on the draft resolutions were taken by the Commission on the recommendations of its Bureau on the basis of the same categories as those established for Programme II.1.

(20) 28 C/DR.177 had been withdrawn by its sponsors and 28 C/DR.305 transferred to Commission V.

(21) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the following draft resolutions and the respective notes by the Director-General: 28 C/DR.75 (Zambia), 28 C/DR.122 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.189 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.202 (China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Spain, Suriname and Zimbabwe), 28 C/DR.205 (Colombia, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Turkey and Viet Nam), 28 C/DR.219 (Belarus, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Turkey and Uganda), 28 C/DR.231 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.240 (Austria, Croatia and Hungary), 28 C/DR.244 (Bulgaria, Mexico, Poland, Republic of Korea and Russian Federation), 28 C/DR.299 (Uganda), 28 C/DR.315 (China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, Malaysia and Pakistan), 28 C/DR.352 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.370 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.420 (Senegal), 28 C/DR.437 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.438 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.468 (Brazil, Finland, France, Japan, Portugal, Republic of Korea and Spain) and 28 C/DR.508 (Belgium), which will be taken into consideration during the implementation of the Programme and Budget for 1996-1997, it being understood that they would have no budgetary implications. In some cases, recourse to extra-budgetary funding or to the Participation Programme would be necessary, where the activity goes beyond the budget foreseen in document 28 C/5, as clearly indicated in the note by the Director-General.

(22) 28 C/DR.468 also proposed an addition to paragraph 02306 of document 28 C/5 highlighting the collaboration between UNESCO and the United Nations University. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it invite the Director-General to modify the text of document 28 C/5 accordingly.

(23) As regards 28 C/DR.521 (Australia, Cook Islands, France, Greece, Guinea, Italy, Jamaica, Madagascar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Seychelles, Spain, Sweden, Tonga and Tuvalu) and following clarifications by some delegates, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of this draft resolution, and invited the Director-General to take it into consideration during the implementation of the programme and budget.

(24) Concerning 28 C/DR.264 (Austria, Croatia, Hungary and Slovakia) and 28 C/DR.407 (Kenya) relating to the creation of UNESCO Chairs, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the respective notes by the Director-General recalling the criteria and procedures established by the Executive Board at its 141st session and inviting the sponsors of these draft resolutions to submit a detailed proposal for consideration in the light of these criteria.

(25) The Commission noted that the part of document 28 C/DR.407 concerning a request for a substantial amount of money was not receivable according to Rule 78A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

(26) The Commission noted that 28 C/DR.383 (Kyrgyzstan), 28 C/DR.386 (Georgia), 28 C/DR.394 (Albania, Bulgaria and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), 28 C/DR.399 (Kenya), 28 C/DR.400 (Kenya), 28 C/DR.404 (Tunisia), 28 C/DR.406 (Kenya), 28 C/DR.412 (Albania, Bulgaria and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and 28 C/DR.440 (Egypt) were not receivable according to Rule 78A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference; the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the Director-General's comments on these draft resolutions.

(27) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the following draft resolutions, that could be considered for financing under the Participation Programme: 28 C/DR.112 (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Togo), 28 C/DR.114 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.121 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.141 (Australia, Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine), 28 C/DR.149 (Kenya and Sudan), 28 C/DR.160 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.176 (Belarus, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine), 28 C/DR.178 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.187 (China), 28 C/DR.192 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.193 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.198 (Hungary), 28 C/DR.199 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.255 (Islamic Republic of Iran) and 28 C/DR.271 (Islamic Republic of Iran).

(28) Concerning the draft resolutions with substantial budgetary implications, the Bureau of the Commission decided to allocate US $225,000 to Programme II.3 out of the sum of US $467,000 assigned to Commission III for draft resolutions on a *pro-rata* basis, and applied the same criteria as for Programme II.1 for their treatment. The Commission therefore recommended to the General Conference that the draft resolutions with budgetary implications receive the following amounts: 28 C/DR.18 (Azerbaijan and Belarus) $15,000; 28 C/DR.19 (Belarus and Kazakstan) $15,000; 28 C/DR.100 (Hungary) $15,000; 28 C/DR.133 (Greece) $20,000; 28 C/DR.138 (China, Japan, Republic of Korea and Russian Federation) $30,000; 28 C/DR.150 (Iceland, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan) $15,000; 28 C/DR.196

(Islamic Republic of Iran and Russian Federation) $15,000; 28 C/DR.225 Rev. (Belarus, Czech Republic and Slovakia) $15,000; 28 C/DR.242 (Mexico and Venezuela) $20,000; 28 C/DR.249 (Argentina, Colombia and Mexico) $15,000; 28 C/DR.306 and Corr. (Brazil, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan) $5,000; and 28 C/DR.327 (Islamic Republic of Iran) $15,000.

(29) Concerning 28 C/DRs18, 19, 150, 196, the Commission recommended that activities proposed be planned and carried out in a co-ordinated way so as to avoid duplication.

(30) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Director-General's comments on these draft resolutions.

(31) Taking into account points made by several delegates on the issue of science and technology in the societal context, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of, and make an allocation of US $30,000 to 28 C/DR.347 (Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Turkey and Uganda) revised as follows in the light of discussions between the sponsors and delegates of Ghana, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Switzerland, Ukraine and Venezuela:

1. Add after first preambular paragraph:

Recalling the recommendation of the Executive Board at its 146th session (146 EX/Decision 4.2, para. 30) that an interdisciplinary and intersectoral programme on 'Science and technology in society' be established,

Deciding to take initial steps to that effect,

Taking note of the Genoa Declaration on Science and Society which stresses *inter alia* that 'the future of humanity depends critically on the continued vitality of science and its applications',

2. Add at the end of the operative part:

Invites the Director-General to explore the possibility of establishing or strengthening networks similar to STEPAN in other interested UNESCO regions;

Further invites the Director-General to appoint an international working group of experts mandated to draw up a proposal for the organization of an international network for research and training on science and technology policy management, which would constitute an initial input to a possible future UNESCO interdisciplinary and intersectoral programme on the societal changes and interrelationships which both provoke and result from scientific and technological development, and recommends that special attention be given to environment and sustainable development;

Invites the Director-General to assign an appropriate sum from the Reserve for Draft Resolutions as yet unallocated for the accomplishment of the above-mentioned activities during 1996-1997, and to seek additional extra-budgetary funding for the project.

(32) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the reports contained in documents 28 C/92, 28 C/93, 28 C/94 and 28 C/95. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the recommendation in Annex II of 28 C/94 as modified, by the Commission in the light of the decisions of the Executive Board at its 147th session (28 C/Resolution 2.7), and that it take note of 28 C/DR.365 (Belarus, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire and France) concerning the same activity with the observations made by the Director-General.

Recommendations on item 5.15

(33) Under this item the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 28 C/29 and adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 9 (28 C/Resolution 2.4).

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(34) At its ninth to eleventh meetings, the Commission examined Programmes II.2, II.4 and item 7.5. After an introduction by the representatives of the Director-General and statements by the Chairpersons of the Management of Social Transformation (MOST) programme and the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS), 70 delegates, the representatives of five international non-governmental organizations and one inter-governmental organization took the floor.

Recommendations on Programmes II.2 and II.4

(35) The Commission agreed to follow the same procedure as those adopted in the treatment of the draft

resolutions in the earlier debates on Programmes II.1 and II.3.

(36) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt resolution 2.1 contained in paragraph 02002 of document 28 C/5 as amended by 28 C/DR.343 (India) amending paragraph 2.A(f) as modified by the note by the Director-General; 28 C/DR.344 (India) amending paragraph 2.B(a); 28 C/DR.345 (India) concerning an addition to paragraph 2.B(b); 28 C/DR.297 (Malaysia, Mexico and Republic of Korea) concerning an addition to paragraph 2.B(c) as modified by the note by the Director-General; 28 C/DR.468 (Brazil, Finland, France, Japan, Portugal, Republic of Korea and Spain) proposing an addition to paragraph 2.F(a) and 28 C/DR.346 (India) adding a word to paragraph 2.F(b) (28 C/Resolution 2.1).

(37) The amendment proposed by 28 C/DR.515 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) was not approved by the Commission following the note by the Director-General which considered that the spirit of this amendment was already reflected in the text.

(38) The Commission noted that 28 C/DR.236 (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Islamic Republic of Iran, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine) and 28 C/DR.311 (Mexico and Tunisia) were referred to Commissions I and II respectively by joint decision of the Bureau of the Commissions concerned.

(39) Although 28 C/DR.57 (Australia, Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine) had been referred to Commission V, its sponsor requested that it also be examined by Commission III. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the draft resolution and requested that the Director-General make every effort to seek extra-budgetary funding to support the activities proposed.

(40) The Commission also noted that 28 C/DR.142 (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Senegal), 28 C/DR.150 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.200 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.256 (Belarus, Kazakstan, Poland and Russian Federation) and 28 C/DR.521 (Australia, Cook Islands, France, Greece, Guinea, Italy, Jamaica, Madagascar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Seychelles, Spain, Sweden, Tonga and Tuvalu), had already been treated in earlier debates.

(41) 28 C/DR.20 (Cameroon), 28 C/DR.21 & Corr. (Cameroon), and 28 C/DR.23 (Colombia, Cuba and Mexico) were withdrawn by the sponsors.

(42) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the following draft resolutions and the respective notes by the Director-General: 28 C/DR.25 (Colombia, Cuba and Mexico), 28 C/DR.143 (Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe), 28 C/DR.164 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.243 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.268 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.293 (Kenya and Uganda), 28 C/DR.331 (Mexico and Tunisia), 28 C/DR.336 (Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Russian Federation and Slovakia), 28 C/DR.371 (Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Czech Republic, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Russian Federation, Samoa, Spain, Tonga and Zimbabwe), 28 C/DR.454 (Lebanon) and 28 C/DR.462 (Tunisia), which will be taken into consideration during the implementation of the Programme and Budget for 1996-1997, it being understood that they would have no budgetary implications. In some cases, recourse to extra-budgetary funding or to the Participation Programme would be necessary when the activity goes beyond the budget foreseen in document 28 C/5, as clearly indicated in the note by the Director-General. Regarding 28 C/DR.454, received after the deadline of 9 August, the Commission noted that this draft resolution had no financial implications according to the statement made by the sponsor.

(43) Following the debate on 28 C/DR.96 (Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Peru, Poland, Rwanda and Slovakia), the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the importance of the Philosophy programme and that it be left to the Director-General to take appropriate measures so as to ensure the continuing development of this programme, make optimal use of existing resources and explore all other potential sources of funds. The Commission also noted that Commission V had recommended to the General Conference that 28 C/DR.96 be allocated US 4,000 from the Reserve for Draft Resolutions.

(44) The Commission noted that 28 C/DR.392 (Egypt), 28 C/DR.423 (Congo), 28 C/DR.428 (Kenya) and 28 C/DR.429 (Kenya) were not receivable according to Rule 78A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference; the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the Director-General's comments on these draft resolutions and the possibility for the sponsors to submit their requests under the Participation Programme for 1996-1997 if they so wished.

(45) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the following draft resolutions, that could be considered for financing under the Participation Programme: 28 C/DR.4 & Corr. (Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova and Romania), 28 C/DR.71 (Costa Rica), 28 C/DR.143 (Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe), 28 C/DR.241 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.304 (Greece) and 28 C/DR.308 (Mexico and Venezuela).

(46) With respect to those draft resolutions with substantial budgetary implications, the Bureau of the Commission allocated US $100,000 to Programmes II.2 and II.4 out of the sum of US $467,000 assigned to Commission III for draft resolutions on a *pro-rata* basis, and applied the same criteria as for Programmes II.1 and II.3 for their treatment. The Commission therefore recommended to the General Conference that these draft resolutions receive the following amounts: 28 C/DR.142 (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Senegal) $5,000; 28 C/DR.252 (Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Czech Republic, France, Italy,

Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Russian Federation, Samoa, Spain, Switzerland, Tonga and Zimbabwe) $50,000; 28 C/DR.296 (Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland and Russian Federation) $22,000; 28 C/DR.306 & Corr. (Brazil, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan) $5,000; 28 C/DR.317 (Colombia, Iceland, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan) $5,000; 28 C/DR.330 (Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Georgia, India, Lithuania, Mexico, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) $5,000; 28 C/DR.532 (Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, former Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine) $8,000. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the Director-General's comments on these draft resolutions. Concerning 28 C/DR.330, the Commission recommended that the allocation be used in the preparation of a preliminary study to be submitted to the proposed second UNESCO European Conference on Social Sciences, which was the subject of 28 C/DR.532.

(47) Concerning 28 C/DR.252, the Commission agreed to modify the text of the operative paragraph and the first paragraph of the note by the Director-General in order to bring them in line with the recommendation of the Executive Board in paragraph 26 of document 28 C/6 on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997. The paragraphs with the modifications read as follows:

Invites the Director-General to preserve the identity, autonomy and importance of a major UNESCO social science programme, and to increase the resources allocated to it, in particular to the MOST programme, so as to facilitate the implementation of specific activities of relevance to the policies of this programme.

Note by the Director-General

1. This draft resolution proposes that the identity, autonomy and importance of the social and human sciences programme be preserved and that its resources be increased, particularly those of the MOST programme.

(48) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of document 28 C/110 and adopt the resolution appearing in paragraph 2 of the 'Note by the Secretariat' (28 C/Resolution 2.8).

(49) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of document 28 C/118 and adopt the resolution appearing in paragraph 47, with one deletion (28 C/Resolution 2.10).

(50) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of document 28 C/117.

Recommendations on Major Programme II

(51) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the work plan of Major Programme II contained in paragraphs 02101 to 02601 of document 28 C/5 as amended by the decisions taken by the Commission. It noted in this connection that the amounts shown in paragraphs 02364 and 02379, relating to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, would be the subject of a separate item in the budget.

(52) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it approve the budget provision of US $84,532,700 for Major Programme II in document 28 C/5, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

Recommendations on item 7.5

(53) Under this item the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 28 C/38 and adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 109, as modified by the Commission (28 C/Resolution 2.2).

(54) The Commission requested its Chairperson to transmit to the General Conference its view that there is need to improve the present system for draft resolutions, believing that it neither responds to the real needs of Member States nor allows sufficient time for substantive debate in commission. It urged the General Conference to recommend that the Executive Board examine the methods of work of the General Conference, including the treatment of draft resolutions, with a view to introducing changes at the twenty-ninth session in 1997 and developing ways and means of discussing matters of substance.

ANNEX

Joint Statement by the Chairpersons

of the
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme
International Hydrological Programme (IHP)
Joint UNESCO-IUGS International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP)
Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme

In the view of the Chairpersons, it is no exaggeration to assert that without co-operation among the sciences, including the social sciences, there can be no sustainable development.

The Chairpersons of IGCP, IHP, IOC and MAB met for the first time on 4 November 1993 at the twenty-seventh session of the UNESCO General Conference. There they considered how to increase co-operation among these long-standing and distinguished poles of UNESCO action in environment and sustainable development, in particular with respect to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). They reached several conclusions which were included in their Joint Statement to Commission III of the General Conference on 5 November 1993. The Chairpersons considered coastal zone management, small island environments, biological diversity and natural disaster reduction as topics particularly appropriate for the collaboration of their four scientific undertakings.

Since sustainable development requires inter-disciplinary co-operation between the natural and social sciences and between the sciences and policy-making, the original group of UNESCO's major undertaking in the environmental sciences has been joined during the last two years by the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme launched by the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference. MOST promotes international social science research as well as the links between the scientific and policy communities. It focuses on priority issues of societal concern where accelerated social transformations are needed or are taking place.

In their discussions on 3 November 1995, the five Chairpersons emphasized that sound decision-making in the field of environment and development must be based on scientifically sound information, with respect to both the analysis of the problems and the search for solutions. Many of the complex problems of environment and development, however, are and will continue to be characterized by inherent uncertainties and gaps in knowledge. Scientists therefore share with policy-makers and others, the responsibility for scientifically sound risk assessment and management linked to environmental, technological and socio-economic transformations. There is a need to ensure the transmission (in a language understandable to well-targeted audiences), sharing and use of research results.

The Chairpersons recalled that UNCED has advocated the precautionary approach. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, the absence of full scientific certainty and long-term predictive capacity, cannot justify delay in implementing measures to prevent environmental degradation. Governments at UNCED also agreed, that in order to achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States should combat poverty, reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.

In addition to UNCED, several other major world summits and conferences have focused upon specific aspects of development - such as social development, population, children, women, small island developing States, natural disasters or human rights. They all emphasize that development must be envisioned from a holistic perspective. While Agenda 21 addresses all of these issues and champions the holistic approach, the respective provisions in Agenda 21 are complemented by the much more detailed programmes of action adopted by these conferences in their specific areas of concern. The work of the five UNESCO scientific undertakings will in future, also be guided by the results of these other conferences and their follow-up processes. Interdisciplinarity, in this context, takes on an added meaning, as it contributes to solving the interlinked crucial problems hindering socially and ecologically sustainable development at national, regional and global levels.

The proposed UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001 underlines the important role of the five scientific undertakings in the follow-up to these international conferences and recognizes the necessary interlinkages. The Chairpersons endorse the key statement in the Strategy, which reads: 'It is through UNESCO's intergovernmental and international programmes in environmental and social sciences and through increased co-operation between them (while at the same time preserving their identity), and by combining research, training, education, information and consciousness raising, that relevant solutions to the key issues of socially and environmentally sustainable development may be proposed'. Despite some progress in interdisciplinary work involving both natural and social sciences (in UNESCO programmes, in particular MAB), major methodological challenges remain. For

example, there persist (i) how to combine the two distinct scientific approaches of the social and natural sciences; and (ii) how to work in a truly interdisciplinary manner rather than only juxtaposing scientific work in different disciplines. UNESCO's programmes should make a major contribution to scientific advancement in this respect, in particular in the new interdisciplinary projects proposed in the Medium-Term Strategy.

As decided by the United Nations General Assembly, UNESCO's contribution to the follow-up of UNCED and the other conferences is part of a United Nations system-wide partnership, with each organization providing a specific contribution based on its comparative competence and experience. Division of labour and - whenever appropriate - pooling of resources among the organizations concerned implies the sharing of responsibilities and the acceptance of lead functions. IOC, IHP, MAB, IGCP and MOST clearly have some major lead functions in their respective fields, while UNESCO as a whole has been designated Task Manager within the United Nations system in the areas of education and science for sustainable development.

International scientific co-operation is held to be one of the most effective means for the advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge needed for solving national environment and development problems. In this respect, national scientific capacity-building is essential in striving for sustainable development. UNESCO's five scientific undertakings are committed to support capacity-building, particularly in developing countries. It is also recognized that regional and subregional co-operation can be a particularly effective means to accomplish scientific capacity-building and to provide the scientific basis for addressing environment and development problems inherent to a particular region and subregion.

In order to solve the concrete problems of environment and development, science needs to be seen as only part of a continuum of action extending from the design of interdisciplinary research to the communication of results to diverse non-specialist user groups. The Chairpersons emphasized the role of science in providing the objective and balanced content for education (both formal and non-formal) related to the environment and sustainable development. UNESCO's interdisciplinary mandate and institutional setting provide the Organization with an exceptional opportunity to highlight the necessary interaction of science and education. The Chairpersons therefore drew attention to the need for improved co-operation between the five scientific undertakings and the trans-disciplinary project on 'Environment and population, education and information for development' (EPD) and other relevant UNESCO programmes.

The Chairpersons reviewed progress made since the November 1993 meeting concerning co-operation among the four environmental sciences undertakings, based on the recommendations made in the 1993 Joint Statement. They considered that while co-operation had improved, the current situation demands much wider co-operation in the future, as per the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001. In this respect, the Chairpersons noted with satisfaction that the proposals made by the Director-General in the Draft Medium-Term Strategy and the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 which aim at greater interdisciplinary co-operation among UNESCO's major inter-governmental and international scientific undertakings, fully correspond with the recommendations appearing in the 1993 Joint Statement by the Chairpersons. They similarly noted with satisfaction that in a number of countries the respective National Committees have started to interact, exploring possible joint activities at the national level. It is hoped that these initiatives will encourage other countries to seek closer co-operation between the National Committees of the five scientific undertakings.

In addition to agreeing upon the list of significantly important issues summarized above, the Chairpersons reached the following conclusions during their discussions:

1. Notwithstanding demands for greater financial stringency, UNESCO's scientific undertakings in the field of environment and development i.e. IOC, IGCP, IHP, MAB and MOST, should be further strengthened because they address issues of the highest priority to governments and to the United Nations system as shown by UNCED and other United Nations conferences on different aspects of development.

2. The Chairpersons reaffirm that, in order to meet the challenge of sustainable development, these five UNESCO activities will in the future work together more effectively and that they will co-operate more closely with other programmes throughout the Organization in the sciences, education, culture and communication.

3. The spirit of co-operation should continue to build upon the strengths of the five undertakings and to make the most of their complementarties, while respecting the specificity and independence of each activity area.

4. The respective National Committees and organs for the five scientific undertakings should enhance their interaction and develop co-operative activities at the national level. While an important aim should be to enhance scientific knowledge and scientific capacity-building through interdisciplinary action, they should also increasingly co-operate to synthesize, interpret and communicate available knowledge and data for problem solving and policy formulation.

5. The Chairpersons fully support the specific projects and subject areas proposed within draft 28 C/4 (Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001) and draft 28 C/5 (Programme and Budget for 1996-1997), which provide a framework for collaboration among the five scientific undertakings.

6. The Chairpersons identified as particularly appropriate for collaboration the following:

(i) the Project on Environment and Development in Coastal Regions and in Small Islands;

(ii) collaborative activities in the area of biodiversity in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(iii) collaborative activities in the area of natural hazards reduction in support of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

7. Noting the new interdisciplinary project on 'Cities: management of social transformations and the environment' and the new inter-agency initiative entitled 'Climate Agenda', the Chairpersons also agreed to co-operate in two other important subject areas for which provisions have been made within the Medium-Term Strategy and the 28 C/5 viz.: (i) cities; and (ii) climate change issues.

8. The Chairpersons consider that there are three additional activity areas for developing a co-operative approach among the five undertakings: (i) the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought; (ii) the development of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS), and the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS); and (iii) the implementation of the Global Programme of Action on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities.

9. The summary report of the meeting of the five Chairpersons on 3 November 1995 includes additional, more detailed policy guidance concerning the different areas of co-operation referred to throughout this Joint Statement. The Secretariats of the five undertakings will need to develop jointly the work plans concerning detailed co-operative activities as appropriate.

10. The Chairpersons will meet again to assess progress no later than the next session of the General Conference in 1997 and requested the Secretariats to report jointly, every six months, on progress on the above.

D. Report of Commission IV[1]

Introduction

Part I

DISCUSSION I

Item 4.5 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997
Part II - Programme Execution and Services
Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects
Major Programme III - Cultural development: the heritage and creativity

Item 5.7 Co-operation for the safeguarding of the ecocultural heritage of the historic area of Angkor

Item 7.2 Reports by Member States on measures they have adopted to implement the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)

Item 7.6 Preliminary study on the advisability of preparing an international instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage

DISCUSSION II

Item 5.6 Jerusalem and the implementation of 27 C/Resolution 3.8

Part II

DISCUSSION III

Item 4.5 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997
Part II - Programme Execution and Services
Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects
Major Programme IV - Communication, information and informatics

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its twenty-second plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting, held on 25 October 1995, Commission IV elected Mr Jorge Edwards (Chile) Chairperson on the proposal of the Nominations Committee.

(2) The second meeting of the Commission was the joint meeting of Commissions I to V on 'The educational, scientific and cultural challenges of the new information and communication technologies', which was held on 4 November 1995.

(3) At its third meeting, held on 6 November 1995, the Commission approved the proposals of the Nominations Committee for the offices of Vice-Chairperson and that of Rapporteur, as follows: *Vice-Chairpersons*: Mr Nouréini Tidjani-Serpos (Benin), Mr Khwaja Shahid Hosaim (Pakistan), Mr Ion Macovei (Romania) and Mr Eltayeb Hag Attya (Sudan); *Rapporteur*: Mr Bendik Rugaas (Norway).

(4) The Commission adopted the timetable set out in document 28 C/COM.IV/1 as amended during the debate with a view to giving the delegates the opportunity to participate in the plenary session on the report of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century, held on 10 November 1995.

(5) The Commission went on to discuss the following items on its agenda:

DISCUSSION I

Item 4.5 - Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part II - Programme Execution and Services, Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects, Major Programme III - Cultural development: the heritage and creativity;

Item 5.7 - Co-operation for the safeguarding of the ecocultural heritage of the historic area of Angkor;

Item 7.2 - Reports by Member States on measures they have adopted to implement the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970);

Item 7.6 - Preliminary study on the advisability of preparing an international instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage;

DISCUSSION II

Item 5.6 - Jerusalem and the implementation of 27 C/Resolution 3.8;

DISCUSSION III

Item 4.5 - Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part II - Programme Execution and Services, Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects, Major Programme IV - Communication, information and informatics.

(6) The Commission considered the items on its agenda in the course of ten meetings, held from Monday, 6 November to Saturday, 11 November 1995.

(7) The Commission adopted its report at its thirteenth meeting, on 14 November 1995.

PART I

DISCUSSION I

ITEM 4.5 - CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1996-1997: PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES PART II.A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS MAJOR PROGRAMME III - CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE HERITAGE AND CREATIVITY ITEM 5.7 - CO-OPERATION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE ECOCULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE HISTORIC AREA OF ANGKOR ITEM 7.2 - REPORTS BY MEMBER STATES ON MEASURES THEY HAVE ADOPTED TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION ON THE MEANS OF PROHIBITING AND PREVENTING THE ILLICIT IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF CULTURAL PROPERTY (1970) ITEM 7.6 - PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE ADVISABILITY OF PREPARING AN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

(8) At its third to eighth meetings, the Commission discussed item 4.5 - Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part II - Programme Execution and Services, Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects, Major Programme III - Cultural development: the heritage and creativity; item 5.7 - Co-operation for the safeguarding of the ecocultural heritage of the historic area of Angkor; item 7.2 - Reports by Member States on measures they have adopted to implement the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970); and item 7.6 - Preliminary study on the advisability of preparing an international instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage.

(9) The representatives of 101 Member States took the floor, as did the representatives of ten non-governmental organizations.

Draft resolutions concerning the programme and budget

(10) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the withdrawal by their sponsors of 28 C/DR.64 (Bulgaria), 28 C/DR.173 (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela), 28 C/DR.432 (Pakistan), 28 C/DR.434 (Tunisia) and 28 C/DR.450 (Czech Republic).

(11) The Commission noted that in accordance with Rule 78A, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, concerning draft resolutions received after the established deadline, 28 C/DR.390 (Cambodia), 28 C/DR.393 (Kenya), 28 C/DR.416 (Kenya) and 28 C/DR.467 (Kenya) were not admissible.

(12) The Commission recommended to the General Conference to note that under Rule 78A, paragraph 4, of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, 39 draft resolutions were not admissible as they could be considered for financing under the Participation Programme if a request was submitted in accordance with the procedures governing that Programme. These are: 28 C/DR.26 (Nigeria), 28 C/DR.48 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR. 51 (Croatia, Hungary and Poland), 28 C/DR.54 (Tunisia), 28 C/DR.55 (Greece), 28 C/DR.61 (Greece), 28 C/DR.63 (Venezuela), 28 C/DR.68 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.69 (Greece), 28 C/DR.82 (Sudan), 28 C/DR.85 (People's Republic of China), 28 C/DR.91 (Uganda), 28 C/DR.102 (Costa Rica and Nicaragua), 28 C/DR.107 (Australia, Bulgaria, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine), 28 C/DR.109 (Uganda), 28 C/DR.115 (People's Republic of China), 28 C/DR.116 (Hungary), 28 C/DR.117 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.120 (Czech Republic), 28 C/DR.126 (Uganda), 28 C/DR.127 (Uganda), 28 C/DR.134 (Belarus), 28 C/DR.152 (Hungary), 28 C/DR.157 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.159 (Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia), 28 C/DR.174 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.179 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.197 (Hungary and Slovakia), 28 C/DR.233 (Slovenia), 28 C/DR.234 (Hungary), 28 C/DR.260 (Malaysia, Republic of Korea and Viet Nam), 28 C/DR.278 (People's Republic of China), 28 C/DR.286 (Greece), 28 C/DR.287 (Brazil, Mexico, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan), 28 C/DR.310 (Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Pakistan, Paraguay and Poland), 28 C/DR.320 (Venezuela), 28 C/DR.324 (Uganda), 28 C/DR.380 (Mexico) and 28 C/DR.385 (Uruguay and Venezuela).

(13) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 25 draft resolutions without budgetary implications, it being understood that the Director-General would take them into account, as far as possible, when implementing the work plan and that the authors accept the Director-General's note on their draft resolution. These are: 28 C/DR.16 (Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine), 28 C/DR.76 (India), 28 C/DR.77 (Colombia and Cuba), 28 C/DR.137 (India), 28 C/DR.153 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.208 (Colombia and Cuba), 28 C/DR.214 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.215 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.218 (Belarus, Bulgaria, Colombia, Georgia, Russian Federation, Spain and Uzbekistan), 28 C/DR.222 (Colombia and Cuba), 28 C/DR.224 (Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Lithuania, Netherlands, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), 28 C/DR.334 (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation and Turkmenistan), 28 C/DR.349 (Colombia and Cuba), 28 C/DR.363 (Australia, Belgium, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Slovakia and Tonga), 28 C/DR.367 (Belarus, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, France and Pakistan), 28 C/DR.387 (Georgia), 28 C/DR.431 (Thailand), 28 C/DR.442 (Czech Republic), 28 C/DR.443 (Czech Republic), 28 C/DR.460 (Tunisia), 28 C/DR.473 (Iraq), 28 C/DR.490 (France), 28 C/DR.494 (Italy), 28 C/DR.505 (Czech Republic) and 28 C/DR.529 (Venezuela).

(14) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the following draft resolutions which are now without budgetary implication as amended by their sponsors: 28 C/DR.6 (Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova and Romania), 28 C/DR.14 (Colombia and Cuba), 28 C/DR.43 (Tunisia), 28 C/DR.47 (Tunisia), 28 C/DR.70 (Russian Federation), 28 C/DR.92 (Tunisia), 28 C/DR.119 & Corr. (Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia), 28 C/DR.132 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.280 (Tunisia), 28 C/DR.290 (Egypt), 28 C/DR.295 (Cuba and Mexico), 28 C/DR.298 (Argentina, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Chile, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Haiti, Latvia, Lithuania, Mali, Philippines, Slovakia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe), 28 C/DR.448 (Congo), 28 C/DR.449 (Congo), 28 C/DR.466 (Tunisia) and 28 C/DR.472 (Hungary and Slovakia), it being understood that the Director-General would take them into account, as far as possible, when implementing the work plan.

(15) As to 28 C/DR.466 as amended, its sponsors requested that the report reflect the fact that the Member States of the Arab region have decided to declare as cultural capital of the region Cairo, for 1996, and Tunis, for 1997.

(16) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note that 28 C/DR.132 and 28 C/DR.290 as amended, modified the work plan.

(17) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the following draft resolutions and that they be financed from the Reserve for Draft Resolutions established by the General Conference on 4 November 1995: 28 C/DR.3 (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru, Spain and Venezuela) $10,000; 28 C/DR.15 (Cuba, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea and Viet Nam) $17,500; 28 C/DR.17 (Burkina

Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Togo) $12,000; 28 C/DR.40 as amended (China, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakstan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Turkey and Uzbekistan) $17,500; 28 C/DR.42 (Angola, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal) $8,000; 28 C/DR.50 (Angola, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Senegal) $15,000; 28 C/DR.60 (Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Spain and Togo) $10,000; 28 C/DR.62 (Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico, Pakistan and Paraguay) $15,000; 28 C/DR.73 (Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay) $15,000; 28 C/DR.84 (Morocco) $30,000; 28 C/DR.87 (Russian Federation) $5,000; 28 C/DR.90 (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, France, Russian Federation, Spain and Venezuela) $10,000; 28 C/DR.104 (Belarus, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia) $15,000; 28 C/DR.139 (Mongolia) $10,000; 28 C/DR.158 (Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Seychelles and Slovakia) $10,000; 28 C/DR.163 (Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) $15,000; 28 C/DR.182 (Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kazakstan and Slovakia) $5,000; and 28 C/DR.314 (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) as amended by its sponsors, $15,000 from the Reserve for Draft Resolutions and $15,000 from paragraph 03208 of document 28 C/5.

(18) As to 28 C/DR.314 as amended, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note that this draft resolution modifies the work plan.

(19) As to draft resolutions having budgetary implications and which could not be financed from the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of them and that, as far as possible, extra-budgetary funding be sought for financing. These are: 28 C/DR.46 (Pakistan and Turkey), 28 C/DR.72 (Cambodia), 28 C/DR.277 (Colombia and Venezuela) and 28 C/DR.281 (Greece).

(20) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the following draft resolutions: 28 C/DR.1 (Belarus, Brazil, China, Greece, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Lithuania, Malaysia, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Venezuela and Zimbabwe) as amended by its sponsors (28 C/Resolution 3.7); 28 C/DR.130 (Croatia) as amended by its sponsor (28 C/Resolution 3.6); 28 C/DR.163 (Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) as amended by its sponsors (28 C/Resolution 3.5); 28 C/DR.283 (China, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea and Uzbekistan) as amended by its sponsors (28 C/Resolution 3.8); 28 C/DR.333 (Pakistan) as amended (28 C/Resolution 3.16); 28 C/DR.351 (Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia, Georgia, Greece, Islamic Republic of Iran, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation and Ukraine) (28 C/Resolution 3.9); 28 C/DR.366 (Algeria, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Russian Federation, Slovakia and Sudan), as amended by its sponsors (28 C/Resolution 3.10); 28 C/DR.405 (Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain and Venezuela), as amended by its sponsors (28 C/Resolution 3.18); 28 C/DR.520 (Bangladesh, Colombia, Japan and Pakistan) (28 C/Resolution 3.19); 28 C/DR.526 (Bosnia and Croatia and Herzegovina) (28 C/Resolution 3.4).

(21) The sponsors of 28 C/DR.366 as amended stressed that its adoption implied the amendment of document 28 C/4 and of the work plan of document 28 C/5 in accordance with the decisions taken by the Executive Board at its 147th session (28 C/6 and Add.2, 28 C/9 and Add.) on the Centre.

Proposed resolution in document 28 C/5

(22) As to the amendments concerning proposed resolution 3.1, the Commission decided to inform the General Conference that, in the light of the Director-General's notes accepted by the sponsors, it did not consider it necessary to adopt the amendments contained in: 28 C/DR.76 (India) and 28 C/DR.367 (Belarus, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, France and Pakistan). As to 28 C/DR.366 (Algeria, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malta, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Russian Federation, Slovakia and Sudan) as amended, the Commission recommended that the General Conference note that this draft resolution did not propose any modification to proposed resolution 3.1. The Commission recalled that the Director-General's notes suggested that the proposed amendments could be taken into consideration during the implementation of document 28 C/5 Approved. The Commission informed the General Conference that the delegate of India had presented the following oral amendment to proposed resolution 3.1 in document 28 C/5:

Add new operative paragraph 1:

Notes that the tenth General Assembly of the States Party to the World Heritage Convention which met in UNESCO from 2 to 3 November 1995 postponed a decision on the item on new monitoring activities related to world heritage sites to the eleventh General Assembly in November 1997. The Legal Adviser had said that it was too late to present an oral amendment and the delegation of India had, therefore, withdrawn the amendment.

(23) The Commission then decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.1 proposed in paragraph 03002 of document 28 C/5 as amended by 28 C/DR.163 (Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) with respect to Part 2.A, operative subparagraph (b); by

28 C/DR.185 (Belgium, Italy and Spain) with respect to Part 2.C, modify operative subparagraph (e); by 28 C/DR.197 (Hungary and Slovakia) with respect to Part 2.B, operative subparagraph (e); 28 C/DR.288 (Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Lesotho, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain and Switzerland) as amended, insert a new preambular paragraph, modify with respect to Part 2.B, operative subparagraph (c) which becomes operative subparagraph (d), modify old operative subparagraph (d), insert a new operative subparagraph (f); consequently, old operative subparagraph (e) becomes operative subparagraph (g) which remains unchanged in its wording; insert in Part 2.C, a new operative subparagraph (f); therefore old operative subparagraph (f) becomes a new operative subparagraph (g) and remains unchanged in its wording; 28 C/DR.314 (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) with respect to Part 2.A, modify operative subparagraph (c); 28 C/DR.326 (Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Nigeria, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela) with respect to Part 2.A, add a new subparagraph (d) as amended during the debate by Brazil, Cuba and Mexico; 28 C/DR.342 (India) with respect to Part 2.B, old subparagraph (e) becomes (g), as amended during the debate in the light of the Director-General's note (in accordance with 28 C/DR.288); 28 C/DR.465 (Italy) with respect to Part 2.B, modifying subparagraph (a); 28 C/DR.510 (Finland, Norway and Sweden) with respect to Part 2.B, insert new operative subparagraph (b) (28 C/Resolution 3.1).

Reports submitted to the General Conference

(24) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the report by the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on its activities in 1994-1995 (28 C/98); the report by the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on its activities in 1994-1995 (28 C/101); the report by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development on its activities in 1994-1995 (28 C/99); the report by the World Commission on Culture and Development on its activities in 1993-1995 (28 C/100); and the report by the Director-General on the activities of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture in 1994-1995 (28 C/102).

(25) The Commission went on to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in paragraph 34 of document 28 C/99 on the report by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development on its activities in 1994-1995 as amended during the debate (28 C/Resolution 3.2).

Work plan

(26) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the work plan presented under Major Programme III (paras. 03003-03401), subject to the above modifications and any others which might be decided by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five programme commissions.

(27) The Commission noted that the amounts shown under paragraphs 03105 and 03112 in respect of the financial allocation to the World Heritage Centre will be modified to read: US $1,100,300 to cover direct programme and support costs will form a separate budgetary item, the cost of staff of the Centre being incorporated in the staff costs budget of Major Programme III; the footnotes under paragraph 03112 will be deleted.

Appropriation

(28) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $44,941,200 for Major Programme III, of document 28 C/5 Rev.1, it being understood that this amount is subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five programme commissions.

Item 5.7 - Co-operation for the safeguarding of the ecocultural heritage of the historic area of Angkor

(29) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in the document concerning co-operation for the safeguarding of the ecocultural heritage of the historic area of Angkor (28 C/20, para. 11) (28 C/Resolution 3.15).

Item 7.2 - Reports by Member States on measures they have adopted to implement the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)

(30) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the reports by Member States on measures they have adopted to implement the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970) (28 C/35, 28 C/35 Add. and Add.2) and that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in paragraph 3 of document 28 C/35 Add.2 (28 C/Resolution 3.11).

Item 7.6 - Preliminary study on the advisability of preparing an international instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage

(31) Having examined documents 28 C/39 and 28 C/39 Add., on the preliminary study on the advisability of preparing an international instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in paragraph 51 of document 28 C/39 (28 C/Resolution 3.13).

DISCUSSION II

ITEM 5.6 - JERUSALEM AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 27 C/RESOLUTION 3.8

(32) At its eighth meeting the Commission examined documents 28 C/19 and 28 C/19 Add. Rev., on item 5.6 - Jerusalem and the implementation of 27 C/Resolution 3.8. The representatives of seven Member States and one observer took the floor.

(33) The Commission decided, by consensus, to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in paragraph 4 of document 28 C/19 Add. Rev., as amended by 28 C/COM.IV/DR.1 (Greece) (28 C/Resolution 3.14). The delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed reservations concerning paragraph 13 of the resolution relating to Jerusalem and the implementation of 27 C/Resolution 3.8 and expressed his wish to have his reservations reflected in the report although he took part in the consensus.

PART II

DISCUSSION III

ITEM 4.5 - CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1996-1997: PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES PART II.A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS MAJOR PROGRAMME IV - COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND INFORMATICS

(34) From its ninth to twelfth meetings the Commission examined item 4.5 - Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part II - Programme Execution and Services, Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects, Major Programme IV - Communication, information and informatics, Programme IV.1 - Free flow of information, and Programme IV.2 - Capacity-building in communication, information and informatics.

(35) The representatives of 74 Member States took the floor, as did the representatives of nine non-governmental organizations.

Draft resolutions concerning the programme and budget

(36) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the withdrawal by their sponsors of draft resolution 28 C/DR.123 (Australia and New Zealand).

(37) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note that, in accordance with Rule 78A, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference concerning draft resolutions received after the established deadline, 28 C/DR.402 (Georgia), 28 C/DR.408 (Kenya), 28 C/DR.409 (Lesotho, Mali, Zambia and Zimbabwe), 28 C/DR.410 (Kenya), 28 C/DR.411 (Kenya) and 28 C/DR.422 (Kenya) were not admissible.

(38) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note that, according to Rule 78A, paragraph 4, of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, 17 draft resolutions could be considered for financing under the Participation Programme if a request was submitted in accordance with the procedures governing that Programme. The draft resolutions concerned were: 28 C/DR.9 (Bulgaria), 28 C/DR.22 (Colombia and Cuba), 28 C/DR.28 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.30 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.31 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.35 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.38 (Belarus, Croatia, Lithuania and Poland), 28 C/DR.49 Rev. (Hungary), 28 C/DR.65 (Islamic Republic of Iran and Kyrgyzstan), 28 C/DR.67 (Hungary and Poland), 28 C/DR.86 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.93 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.94 (Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Pakistan and Poland), 28 C/DR.101 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.124 (Uruguay and Venezuela), 28 C/DR.162 (China) and 28 C/DR.384 (Cuba and Venezuela).

(39) The Commission decided to inform the General Conference that the sponsors of seven draft resolutions accepted the reply given by the Director-General in his note concerning those draft resolutions and recommended that the General Conference take note of these draft resolutions without budgetary implications, it being understood that the Director-General would take them into account when implementing the work plan. The draft resolutions concerned were: 28 C/DR.89

(Colombia and Cuba), 28 C/DR.118 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.167 (France, Georgia, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan), 28 C/DR.210 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.217 (Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria and the Russian Federation), 28 C/DR.419 (Congo) and 28 C/DR.451 (Belgium, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia and the Philippines).

(40) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of nine draft resolutions and that they be financed from the Reserve for Draft Resolutions established by the General Conference on 4 November 1995. The draft resolutions were: 28 C/DR.2 (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba and Paraguay) $10,000; 28 C/DR.45 (Islamic Republic of Iran) $19,000; 28 C/DR.53 (Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, India, Oman, Romania, Tonga, Uruguay and Venezuela) $8,000; 28 C/DR.58 (Bulgaria and Czech Republic) $10,000; 28 C/DR.95 (Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland and Slovakia) $18,000; 28 C/DR.99 (Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia) $10,000; 28 C/DR.103 (Cuba) $18,000; 28 C/DR.108 (Colombia, Cuba, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela) $15,000; and 28 C/DR.166 (Georgia and Russian Federation) $10,000.

(41) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of draft resolutions 28 C/DR.5 (Bulgaria), 28 C/DR.29 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.39 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 28 C/DR.79 (Hungary and Slovakia), 28 C/DR.206 (Islamic Republic of Iran) and 28 C/DR.353 (Bahrain, Brazil, Czech Republic, India, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine and United Republic of Tanzania) proposed for financing under the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, but for which there were no funds available, and that as far as possible, extra-budgetary funding should be sought for them.

(42) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolutions 28 C/DR.378 (Czech Republic and Italy) (28 C/Resolution 4.5); 28 C/DR.452 (Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Namibia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden and Yemen) (28 C/Resolution 4.6); 28 C/DR.474 (Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Lithuania, Mauritius, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia and Yemen) as amended (28 C/Resolution 4.7); 28 C/DR.492 (Egypt) as amended (28 C/Resolution 4.8); 28 C/DR.497 (Austria) (28 C/Resolution 4.9); and 28 C/DR.537 (Algeria, Brazil, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) (28 C/Resolution 4.10).

(43) 28 C/DR.498 (Austria), 28 C/DR.537, already mentioned above, proposed to add the word 'informatics' in the title of Major Programme IV. The Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to take note of the proposed modification to the title of Major Programme IV when document 28 C/5 was finalized.

Proposed resolution in document 28 C/5

(44) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt proposed resolution 4.1 concerning Major Programme IV, as amended by 28 C/DR.379 (Germany and Italy) with respect to paragraph 2.A(b); by 28 C/DR.475 (Islamic Republic of Iran) inserting a preambular paragraph to the resolution, and with respect to paragraph 2.A(a); by 28 C/DR.498 (Austria) with reference to the grouping of subparagraphs 2.A(d), 2.B(e) and 2.B(f) and with respect to paragraph 2.B(c); by 28 C/DR.516 (Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) with respect to paragraph 2.A(a) and 28 C/DR.517 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) with respect to paragraph 2.B(d). The amendments introduced to resolution 4.1 in the light of 28 C/DR.379, 28 C/DR.475, 28 C/DR.498 and 28 C/DR.516 took into account the notes by the Director-General commenting those resolutions (28 C/Resolution 4.1).

Work plan

(45) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the work plan presented under Major Programme IV, paragraphs 04003-04401, as amended by 28 C/DR.167 (France, Georgia, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan) and 28 C/DR.498 (Austria) and any other modifications which might be decided by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five programme commissions.

Appropriation

(46) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference approve the budget provision of $30,442,200 for Major Programme IV, of document 28 C/5 Rev.1, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

E. Report of Commission V[1]

Introduction

I. **Item 4.5** Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997
Part II - Programme Execution and Services
Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects
Transdisciplinary project - Towards a culture of peace

Item 5.10 Implementation of 22 C/Resolution 12.2, concerning the implementation of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice

Item 5.11 Implementation of 22 C/Resolution 18.4, concerning UNESCO's contribution to peace and its tasks with respect to the promotion of human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racism

Item 5.12 Implementation of 26 C/Resolution 5.6, concerning the adoption of a declaration on tolerance, and proposals relating to a follow-up plan of action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance

Item 7.4 Updating of the 1974 Recommendation on international education: Endorsement of the Declaration and approval of the Draft Integrated Framework of Action of the International Conference on Education (1994)

II. **Item 4.5** Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997
Part II - Programme Execution and Services
Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects
Transdisciplinary activities - Co-ordination of activities in favour of priority target groups and specific clusters of countries

Item 5.2 Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 18, concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

Item 5.8 Implementation of decision 9.3, adopted by the Executive Board at its 146th session, concerning the situation of the cultural and architectural heritage and of educational and cultural institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Report by the Director-General

Item 5.9 UNESCO's contribution to improvement of the status of women

III. **Item 4.5** Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997
Part II - Programme Execution and Services
Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects
Transdisciplinary project - Environment and population education and information for development

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting, on 25 October 1995, Commission V elected Ms Lourdes R. Quisumbing (Philippines) Chairperson, by acclamation.

(2) Opening the third meeting of the Commission,[1] on 6 November 1995, the Chairperson drew the attention of the delegates to the responsibility of the Commission for the ethical mission of UNESCO as laid down in its Constitution, particularly with regard to peace and the protection of human rights, as we find ourselves face to face with the violence that continues to be perpetrated against those men and women who seek to resolve conflicts and establish peace. She expressed her great sorrow, that she was sure was shared by the delegates, on learning of the assassination of Mr Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel. The Chairperson conveyed to the delegation of Israel her sincere condolences on behalf of the Commission and requested one minute of silence in memory of Mr Rabin. The delegate of Israel took the floor on behalf of his country.

(3) The Chairperson then made an introductory statement in which she expressed the hope that all the Commission's decisions would be adopted by consensus. On the recommendation of the Nominations Committee, Commission V then elected the other members of its Bureau: *Vice-Chairpersons:* Mr Klaus Hüfner (Germany), Mr Mody Sory Barry (Guinea), Mr Béla Köpeczi (Hungary), Ms Nabila Sha'alan (Syrian Arab Republic); *Rapporteur:* Ms María Cecilia Bermúdez García (Cuba).

(4) The Commission then adopted its timetable of work, set out in document 28 C/COM.V/1. The following items on the agenda of the General Conference had been referred to the Commission for consideration:

Item 4.5 - Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part II - Programme Execution and Services, Part II.A - Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Projects, Transdisciplinary project - Environment and population education and information for development; Transdisciplinary project - Towards a culture of peace; Transdisciplinary activities - Co-ordination of activities in favour of priority target groups and specific clusters of countries;

Item 5.2 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 18, concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories;

Item 5.8 - Implementation of decision 9.3, adopted by the Executive Board at its 146th session, concerning the situation of the cultural and architectural heritage and of educational and cultural institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Report by the Director-General;

Item 5.9 - UNESCO's contribution to improvement of the status of women;

Item 5.10 - Implementation of 22 C/Resolution 12.2, concerning the implementation of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice;

Item 5.11 - Implementation of 22 C/Resolution 18.4, concerning UNESCO's contribution to peace and its tasks with respect to the promotion of human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racism;

Item 5.12 - Implementation of 26 C/Resolution 5.6, concerning the adoption of a declaration on tolerance, and proposals relating to a follow-up plan of action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance;

Item 7.4 - Updating of the 1974 Recommendation on international education: Endorsement of the Declaration and approval of the Draft Integrated Framework of Action of the International Conference on Education (1994).

(5) The Chairperson drew the Commission's attention to a number of documents, in particular:

(a) Basic documents

Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization in 1992-1993 (28 C/3)

Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001 (28 C/4 and Add.)

Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/5 and Rev.1)

Recommendations by the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/6 and Add.)

Recommendations by organizations of the United Nations system concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/7)

Amendments proposed by Member States to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/8)

Recommendations by the Executive Board on the Draft Medium-Term Strategy (28 C/9)

Additional recommendations of the Executive Board concerning documents 28 C/4 and 28 C/5 (28 C/6-28 C/9 Add.)

Admission to the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference of observers from international non-governmental organizations other than those in categories A and B, and recommendations of the Executive Board thereon (28 C/10)

(b) Working documents

Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 18, concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories: Report by the Director-General (28 C/15 and Add.)

UNESCO's contribution to the improvement of the status of women: Report by the Director-General (28 C/22)

1. The second meeting was the joint session of programme commissions held on 4 November 1995, on 'The educational, scientific and cultural challenges of the new information and communication technologies'.

Application of 22 C/Resolution 12.2, concerning the implementation of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice: Report by the Director-General (28 C/23)

Implementation of 22 C/Resolution 18.4, concerning UNESCO's contribution to peace and its tasks with respect to the promotion of human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racism: Report by the Director-General (28 C/24)

Implementation of 26 C/Resolution 5.6, concerning the adoption of a declaration on tolerance, and proposals relating to a follow-up plan of action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance: Report by the Director-General (28 C/26 and Add.)

Updating of the 1974 Recommendation on international education: Endorsement of the Declaration and approval of the Draft Integrated Framework of Action of the International Conference on Education (1994) (28 C/37)

The situation of the cultural and architectural heritage and of educational and cultural institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina (28 C/45)

Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 5.4 and 27 C/Resolution 5.6, concerning the promotion of a culture of democracy in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe: Report by the Director-General (28 C/111)

Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 5.5, concerning UNESCO's contribution to the development of a culture of democracy in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean: Report by the Director-General (28 C/112)

Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 5.8, concerning the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy: Report by the Director-General (28 C/115)

Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 5.9, concerning education for human rights and democracy: Report by the Director-General (28 C/116)

Report on the action of the Culture of Peace Programme (28 C/123)

Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 - Part II - Programme Execution and Services - Recommendation made by the Executive Board at its 147th session to the General Conference concerning the 'Environment and population education and information for development' project (28 C/126)

Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 - Part II - Programme Execution and Services - Recommendation made by the Executive Board at its 147th session to the General Conference with a view to a 'Week of World Peace' (28 C/127)

Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part II - Programme Execution and Services, including the study on 'The use of rape as a tool of war - its causes and consequences', which the Executive Board at its 147th session decided to submit to the General Conference (28 C/130)

(6) In addition, the Commission was informed about the following documents:

Recapitulatory table of activities relating to higher education (28 C/INF.7)

Information document concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/INF.8)

Remarks by the Director-General on the recommendations of the Executive Board concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/INF.10)

Information document presented by the Director-General on the main activities proposed in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/5) on behalf of priority groups and specific groups of countries (28 C/INF.11)

(7) On the initiative of the Director-General, the document on 'The responsibilities of the present generations towards future generations: preliminary draft declaration' (28 C/INF.20) was made available to the Commission, for information.

(8) On a proposal of the Bureau of Commission V, which was approved by the Commission, the draft resolutions submitted by Member States were classified, according to the nature of the decision required, in different categories to facilitate their examination.

(9) The Commission considered the items on its agenda at 12 meetings, between 25 October and 10 November 1995.

(10) It adopted its report on 14 November 1995. The report included the Commission's recommendations to the General Conference concerning the items on its agenda.

I. ITEM 4.5 - CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1996-1997: PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES PART II.A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT - TOWARDS A CULTURE OF PEACE ITEM 5.10 - IMPLEMENTATION OF 22 C/RESOLUTION 12.2, CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON RACE AND RACIAL PREJUDICE ITEM 5.11 - IMPLEMENTATION OF 22 C/RESOLUTION 18.4, CONCERNING UNESCO's CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE AND ITS TASKS WITH RESPECT TO THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ELIMINATION OF COLONIALISM AND RACISM ITEM 5.12 - IMPLEMENTATION OF 26 C/RESOLUTION 5.6, CONCERNING THE ADOPTION OF A DECLARATION ON TOLERANCE, AND PROPOSALS RELATING TO A FOLLOW-UP PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS YEAR FOR TOLERANCE ITEM 7.4 - UPDATING OF THE 1974 RECOMMENDATION ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION: ENDORSEMENT OF THE DECLARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK OF ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION (1994)

(11) During its third to eighth meetings and part of the twelfth meeting, Commission V examined item 4.5 - Part II.A, Transdisciplinary project - Towards a culture of peace, items 5.10, 5.11, 5.12 and 7.4 and related documents thereon.

(12) Eighty-nine delegates, including eight observers of international non-governmental organizations, took the floor.

Resolutions concerning the programme and budget

(13) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed by the Director-General for the Transdisciplinary project - Towards a culture of peace (para. 05202), as amended by 28 C/DR.289 (submitted by Argentina, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Cuba, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Uruguay and orally amended by India) and by the part of 28 C/DR.515 (submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) pertaining to paragraph 05202 (28 C/Resolution 5.3).

(14) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 'Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 5.4 and 27 C/Resolution 5.6, concerning the promotion of a culture of democracy in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe: Report by the Director-General' (28 C/111). It further recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.530 (submitted by Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Germany, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine), as amended by the delegates of Lithuania and Poland and amended by Slovenia at the twenty-third plenary meeting, with a view to replacing the resolution proposed by the Director-General in paragraph 88 of document 28 C/111 (28 C/Resolution 5.7).

(15) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the 'Report on the action of the Culture of Peace Programme' (28 C/123) and recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed by the Director-General in paragraph 70 of document 28 C/123, as amended by the delegate of France (28 C/Resolution 5.12).

Item 5.10 - Implementation of 22 C/Resolution 12.2, concerning the implementation of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice

(16) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 'Application of 22 C/Resolution 12.2, concerning the implementation of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice: Report by the Director-General' (28 C/23).

Item 5.11 - Implementation of 22 C/Resolution 18.4, concerning UNESCO's contribution to peace and its tasks with respect to the promotion of human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racism

(17) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 'Implementation of 22 C/Resolution 18.4, concerning UNESCO's contribution to peace and its tasks with respect to the promotion of human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racism: Report by the Director-General' (28 C/24).

Item 5.12 - Implementation of 26 C/Resolution 5.6, concerning the adoption of a declaration on tolerance, and proposals relating to a follow-up plan of action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance

(18) After consideration of document 28 C/COM.V/INF.1 Rev., entitled 'Implementation of 26 C/Resolution 5.6, concerning the adoption of a declaration on tolerance, and proposals relating to a follow-up plan of action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance', the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt four documents, with an amendment proposed by the delegate of Romania to the Draft Declaration on the Principles of Tolerance, at the twenty-third plenary meeting (28 C/Resolutions 5.6, 5.61, 5.62 and 5.63).

Item 7.4 - Updating of the 1974 Recommendation on international education: Endorsement of the Declaration and approval of the Draft Integrated Framework of Action of the International Conference on Education (1994)

(19) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 'Updating of the 1974 Recommendation on international education: Endorsement of the Declaration and approval of the Draft Integrated Framework of Action of the International Conference on Education (1994)' (28 C/37) and recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed by the Director-General in paragraph 5 of that document (28 C/Resolution 5.41 and Annexes).

Other resolutions

(20) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/PLEN/DR.1 (submitted by Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Kuwait, Poland, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain and Switzerland) (28 C/Resolution 5.42).

(21) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/PLEN/DR.2 (submitted by Bolivia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Kuwait, Lesotho, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain and Switzerland), as amended orally by the delegate of France (28 C/Resolution 5.43).

(22) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.74 (submitted by Nigeria) (28 C/Resolution 5.9).

(23) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.223 Rev. (submitted by Georgia and Kyrgyzstan) (28 C/Resolution 5.8).

(24) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.207 (submitted by Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago) (28 C/Resolution 5.101).

(25) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.364 (submitted by Benin and Côte d'Ivoire) (28 C/Resolution 5.11).

(26) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.229 and 28 C/DR.229 Corr. (submitted by Belgium, Benin and Ghana) (28 C/Resolution 5.102).

(27) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.531 (submitted by Rwanda) (28 C/Resolution 5.13).

(28) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.506 (submitted by Brazil, China, India and Mexico), as orally amended by the delegate of France, and amended by the delegates of France and India at the twenty-third plenary meeting (28 C/Resolution 5.5).

Work plan

(29) The following draft resolutions were withdrawn in the light of the corresponding 'Note by the Director-General': 28 C/DR.44 (submitted by Pakistan and Turkey), 28 C/DR.92 (submitted by Tunisia) and 28 C/DR.165 (submitted by Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary and Kazakstan). Document 28 C/COM.V/DR.4 (submitted by Georgia) was withdrawn on the understanding that UNESCO would disseminate the *Tbilisi Appeal* and *Programme of Action*.

(30) On the proposal of the President of the General Conference at the twenty-third plenary meeting, the General Conference decided on the withdrawal of draft resolutions 28 C/DR.338 and 339 (submitted by Nigeria) (see Volume 3 of the Records of the General Conference).

(31) The following draft resolutions 28 C/DR.13 (submitted by Albania, Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Romania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), 28 C/DR.56 (submitted by Brazil), 28 C/DR.57 (submitted by Australia, Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine), 28 C/DR.140 (submitted by Australia, Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Russian Federation), 28 C/DR.224 (submitted by Belarus, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Georgia, Greece, Lithuania, Netherlands, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), and 28 C/DR.454 (submitted by Lebanon) were amended orally by their sponsors, in the light of the 'Note by the Director-General'. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of them. It invited the Director-General to take due account of these draft resolutions in the elaboration and/or implementation of document 28 C/5 Approved.

(32) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 28 C/DR.128 (submitted by Greece), 28 C/DR.144 (submitted by Greece), 28 C/DR.175 (submitted by Brazil, Bulgaria, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan) and 28 C/DR.274 (submitted by Greece) which concerned the creation of UNESCO/UNITWIN Chairs. The Member States concerned should, however, bear in mind the criteria and procedures which should be followed in compliance with the Executive Board decision (141 EX/Decision 5.2.3).

(33) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 28 C/DR.239 (submitted by Belgium, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Togo) and 28 C/DR.263 (submitted by Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Spain and Togo) in the light of the 'Note by the Director-General'. Those two projects would be included in document 28 C/5 Approved with a budgetary provision as specified in document 28 C/5 Rev.1.

(34) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 28 C/DR.213 (submitted by Tunisia), 28 C/DR.282 (submitted by Czech Republic, Italy, Peru and Spain), 28 C/DR.302

(submitted by Brazil, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan), 28 C/DR.358 (submitted by Italy, Peru and Spain), 28 C/DR.359 (submitted by Italy, Peru and Spain), 28 C/DR.368 (submitted by Belarus, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, France and Russian Federation), 28 C/DR.369 (submitted by Belarus, Belgium, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, Peru and Yemen), 28 C/DR.391 (submitted by Argentina, Chile, Mauritania, Portugal, Spain, Venezuela and Yemen), 28 C/DR.397 (submitted by Congo), 28 C/DR.415 (submitted by Congo), 28 C/DR.417 (submitted by Kenya), 28 C/DR.457 (submitted by Tunisia), 28 C/DR.491 (submitted by Rwanda) and 28 C/DR.509 (submitted by Turkey). The Commission invited the Director-General to take due account of them in the implementation of document 28 C/5 Approved.

(35) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of 28 C/DR.341 (submitted by Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Togo). The Director-General was invited to take that draft resolution into account in the implementation of document 28 C/5Approved. In connection with that draft resolution, the delegate of France indicated that the French Government had decided to fund the remaining volumes of the *General History of Africa*.

(36) The Commission further recommended that the General Conference take note of the second part of 28 C/COM.V/DR.1 (submitted by Tunisia).

(37) The delegate of Morocco communicated to the Commission the results of the meeting of experts on the 'Roads of Faith' project, held in Rabat (Morocco) from 19 to 23 June 1995. The Commission took note of the 'Rabat Proposals' formulated on the occasion of that meeting of experts.

(38) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following amounts from the Reserve for Draft Resolutions for the implementation of the activities proposed in the following draft resolutions which would be reflected in the work plan of document 28 C/5 Approved:

US $10,000 for 28 C/DR.37 (submitted by Nigeria and orally amended by India) with a view to contributing to the organization of an international seminar on human rights and peace building in Africa;

US $10,000 for 28 C/DR.41 (submitted by Angola, Benin, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Spain);

US $10,000 for 28 C/DR.65 (submitted by Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine);

US $4,000 for 28 C/DR.74 (submitted by Nigeria and Thailand);

US $4,000 for 28 C/DR.96 (submitted by Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Peru, Poland, Rwanda and Slovakia);

US $4,000 for 28 C/DR.148 (submitted by Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yemen);

US $7,500 for 28 C/DR.168 (submitted by Czech Republic);

US $7,500 for 28 C/DR.183 (submitted by Belarus, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan);

US $14,500 for 28 C/DR.223 Rev. (submitted by Georgia and Kyrgyzstan);

US $4,000 for 28 C/DR.229 and 28 C/DR.229 Corr. (submitted by Belgium, Benin and Ghana);

US $7,500 for 28 C/DR.247 (submitted by Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Peru, Republic of Korea and Russian Federation);

US $10,000 for 28 C/DR.272 (submitted by Belgium, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines and Republic of Korea);

US $9,000 for 28 C/DR.289 (submitted by Argentina, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Cuba, Japan, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Uruguay);

US $10,000 for 28 C/DR.292 (submitted by Australia and Thailand and orally amended by the sponsors);

US $7,000 for 28 C/DR.325 (submitted by Cuba, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago);

US $4,000 for 28 C/DR.328 (submitted by Greece and Turkey);

US $7,500 for 28 C/DR.528 (submitted by Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago).

The work plan would be modified accordingly.

(39) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve 28 C/DR.171 subject to a decision of the Executive Board on the feasibility of the institutionalization of the 'Peace Games' in the framework of UNESCO, after having examined a detailed report on their organization in 1995 on a trial basis. The proposed allocation of US $4,000 as well as its inclusion in the work plan would be suspended until such a decision was taken by the Executive Board.

(40) On the proposal of the President of the General Conference at the twenty-third plenary meeting, the General Conference decided that the sum of $12,500 allocated for the implementation of the activity described in 28 C/DR.322 (submitted by Nigeria) would be deposited in a suspense account, since it would not be used for another purpose (see Volume 3 of the Records of the General Conference).

(41) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 'Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 5.5, concerning UNESCO's contribution to the development of a culture of democracy in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean: Report by the Director-General' (28 C/112), 'Implementation

of 27 C/Resolution 5.8, concerning the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy: Report by the Director-General' (28 C/115) and 'Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 5.9, concerning education for human rights and democracy: Report by the Director-General' (28 C/116).

(42) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan of Part II.A, Transdisciplinary project - Towards a culture of peace (paras. 05203 to 05254) subject to the above modifications and any others which might be decided by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five programme commissions.

Appropriation

(43) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provisions of US $16,529,000 for Part II.A, Transdisciplinary project - Towards a culture of peace, paragraph 05201 of document 28 C/5 as revised in document 28 C/5 Rev.1, it being understood that that amount was subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

II. ITEM 4.5 - CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1996-1997: PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES PART II.A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS TRANSDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITIES - CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES IN FAVOUR OF PRIORITY TARGET GROUPS AND SPECIFIC CLUSTERS OF COUNTRIES ITEM 5.2 - IMPLEMENTATION OF 27 C/RESOLUTION 18, CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES ITEM 5.8 - IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISION 9.3, ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AT ITS 146th SESSION, CONCERNING THE SITUATION OF THE CULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE AND OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ITEM 5.9 - UNESCO's CONTRIBUTION TO IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN

(44) At its ninth and tenth meetings, Commission V examined item 4.5 - Part II.A , Transdisciplinary activities - Co-ordination of activities in favour of priority target groups and specific clusters of countries, and items 5.2, 5.8 and 5.9 and the relevant documents.

(45) Fifty-five speakers took part in the debate, including one observer from an international non-governmental organization.

(46) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 28 C/130 entitled 'Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part II - Programme Execution and Services', and its annex entitled 'The use of rape as a tool of war - its causes and consequences'.

Item 5.2 - Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 18, concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

(47) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in document 28 C/15 Add. entitled 'Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 18, concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories: Report by the Director-General' (28 C/Resolution 16).

(48) In connection with document 28 C/15 Add., the delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran informed the Commission that he wished to place on record the reservation of his delegation to the effect that, although he had joined the consensus, this should not be interpreted as in any way constituting recognition of the regime occupying *Quds*.

(49) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 28 C/15 entitled 'Implementation of 27 C/Resolution 18, concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied territories: Report by the Director-General'.

Item 5.8 - Implementation of decision 9.3, adopted by the Executive Board at its 146th session, concerning the situation of the cultural and architectural heritage and of educational and cultural institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Report by the Director-General

(50) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/COM.V/DR.6 (submitted by Saudi Arabia, Costa Rica, Spain, France, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Slovenia, Sudan and Turkey), as amended orally by the delegate of Germany (28 C/Resolution 5.14).

(51) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 28 C/45 entitled 'The situation of the cultural and architectural heritage and of educational and cultural institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of document 28 C/130 and its annex entitled 'The use of rape as a tool of war - its causes and consequences', as mentioned above.

Item 5.9 - UNESCO's contribution to improvement of the status of women

(52) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 28 C/COM.V/DR.5 (submitted by a working group of the Commission), as amended by the working group in question, incorporating proposals made by Algeria, Brazil, France and Greece (28 C/Resolution 5.16).

(53) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 28 C/22 entitled 'UNESCO's contribution to improvement of the status of women: Report by the Director-General'.

Other resolutions

(54) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, without budgetary implications, 28 C/DR.323 (submitted by Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine) (28 C/Resolution 5.18).

(55) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.534 (28 C/Resolution 5.17).

(56) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.535 (submitted by France, India, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan and Thailand) in the light of the 'Note by the Director-General' (28 C/DR.535 Add.) and as amended by India, and amended on the proposal of the delegate of the Philippines at the twenty-third plenary meeting (28 C/Resolution 5.15).

Work plan

(57) Draft resolution 28 C/DR.470 (submitted by Greece) was withdrawn by its sponsor in view of the content of the corresponding note by the Director-General.

(58) In the light of the discussions, 28 C/DR.493 (submitted by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden) was withdrawn by its co-sponsors, together with 28 C/DR.511 (submitted by the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain and Sweden), whose main points were incorporated into 28 C/COM.V/DR.5, a draft resolution prepared by a working group of the Commission.

(59) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 28 C/DR.381 (submitted by Belarus and Tajikistan), 28 C/DR.499 and Add. (submitted by Austria and France), 28 C/DR.536 (submitted by the Philippines and Sudan), 28 C/DR.538 (submitted by Mozambique and Rwanda) and 28 C/DR.539 (submitted by Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan and Togo). It invited the Director-General to take them into consideration in the preparation and/or implementation of document 28 C/5 Approved.

(60) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of 28 C/DR.357 (see Part III of this report).

(61) The delegate of Brazil informed the Commission that a seminar on 'Collective identity and cultural pluralism' would be organized by the Institute of Cultural Pluralism and held in Rio de Janeiro on 14 April 1996. He hoped UNESCO would support that institute in its future activities.

(62) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the work plan presented under Transdisciplinary activities - Co-ordination of activities in favour of priority target groups and specific clusters of countries, paragraphs 05302 to 05306, subject to the above modifications and any others which might be decided by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five programme commissions.

Appropriation

(63) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provisions of US $3,891,800 for Part II.A, Transdisciplinary activities - Co-ordination of activities in favour of priority target groups and specific clusters of countries, paragraph 05301 of document 28 C/5 as revised in document 28 C/5 Rev.1, it being understood that that amount was subject to adjustment in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five programme commissions.

III. ITEM 4.5 - CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1996-1997: PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES PART II.A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT - ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION EDUCATION AND INFORMATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

(64) At its eleventh and twelfth meetings, Commission V examined item 4.5 - Part II.A, Transdisciplinary project - Environment and population education and information for development.

(65) Thirty-five speakers took part in the debate, including a representative of the United Nations Population Fund.

Resolution concerning the programme and budget

(66) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed by the Director-General in paragraph 05102 of document 28 C/5, as amended orally by Germany, France and the representative of the Director-General, and amended on the proposal of the delegate of Germany at the twenty-third plenary meeting (28 C/Resolution 5.1).

Another resolution

(67) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt 28 C/DR.203 (submitted by Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Germany, India, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Senegal, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and Zambia) (28 C/Resolution 5.2).

Work plan

(68) Draft resolutions 28 C/DR.220 (submitted by Pakistan and Turkey) and 28 C/DR.340 (submitted by Costa Rica, India and Peru) were withdrawn by their sponsors in the light of the Director-General's note.

(69) At the initiative of its co-sponsors, 28 C/DR.515 (submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) was withdrawn in respect of the part concerning the Transdisciplinary project - Environment and population education and information for development.

(70) Draft resolution 28 C/DR.232 (submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran) was withdrawn by its sponsor in so far as its financial aspects were concerned. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the technical assistance requested and invited the Director-General to take due account of it in the preparation and/or implementation of document 28 C/5 Approved.

(71) Draft resolution 28 C/DR.57 (submitted by Australia, Bulgaria, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine) was amended orally by its co-sponsors in the light of the Director-General's note, as stated in paragraph 29 of Part I of this report. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of it and invited the Director-General to take due account of it in the preparation and/or implementation of document 28 C/5 Approved.

(72) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of 28 C/DR.211 (submitted by China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Peru, Russian Federation and Thailand). It invited the Director-General to take due account of it in the preparation and/or implementation of document 28 C/5 Approved.

(73) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of 28 C/DR.357 (submitted by Germany, India, Peru, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan) and invited the Director-General to take due account of it when preparing document 29 C/5.

(74) The Commission further recommended that the General Conference allocate US $9,000 from the Reserve for Draft Resolutions to contribute to the implementation of the activities proposed in 28 C/DR.305 (submitted by Brazil, Georgia, Mexico, Peru, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan). The work plan in document 28 C/5 Approved will reflect the content of that draft resolution.

(75) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 28 C/126, entitled 'Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997: Part II - Programme Execution and Services'.

(76) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan of Part II.A, Transdisciplinary project - Environment and population education and information for development, paragraphs 05103 to 05127 of document 28 C/5, subject to the above modifications and any others which might be decided by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five programme commissions.

Appropriation

(77) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provisions of US $3,911,700 for Part II.A, Transdisciplinary project - Environment and population education and information for development, paragraph 05101 of document 28 C/5 as revised in 28 C/5 Rev.1, it being understood that this amount was subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

II. Report of the Administrative Commission[1]

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Item 4.3 Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 1996-1997

Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997

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Chapter 2 - Executive Board

B. Direction

Chapter 3 - Directorate
Chapter 4 - Services of the Directorate

A. Office of the Assistant Director-General for the Directorate
B. Executive Office of the Director-General
C. Office of Management Co-ordination and Reforms
D. Inspectorate General
E. Office of the Mediator
F. Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs
G. Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation

(i) Office of the Director
(ii) Division of Studies and Programming
(iii) Central Programme Evaluation Unit

H. Bureau of the Budget

C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its thirteenth (item 4.3), and nineteenth (all other items) meetings on, respectively, 2 and 13 November 1995.

Item 4.7 Part IV - Management and Administrative Services

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Chapter 3 - Bureau of Personnel
Chapter 4 - Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications
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Item 10.3 Financial report and interim financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO as at 31 December 1994 for the financial period ending 31 December 1995

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Item 12.4 Upkeep and renovation of Headquarters buildings: Report by the Director-General and Headquarters Committee on the implementation of the Renovation Plan

INTRODUCTION

(1) The Administrative Commission elected its Chairperson unanimously at its first meeting and its four Vice-Chairpersons and its Rapporteur, also unanimously, at its third meeting. The Commission's officers were as follows: *Chairperson*: Mr A.D. Joukov (Russian Federation); *Vice-Chairpersons*: Mr Michel Benard (France), H.E. Dr A. Amir Al-Anbari (Iraq), Mr Shyamanand Das Suman (Nepal), Prof. I.K. Bavu (United Republic of Tanzania); *Rapporteur*: Mr Juan Porras Zuñiga (Costa Rica).

(2) The Commission adopted its timetable of work and documentation as set out in documents 28 C/2 and 28 C/ADM/1. In accordance with the decision of the General Conference, the present report includes only the draft decisions taken by the Commission which were presented orally by the Chairperson of the Commission to the plenary for adoption.

ITEM 4 - PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

Item 4.2 - Methods of preparing the budget and budget estimates for 1996-1997 and budgeting techniques (28 C/5 and Rev.1; 28 C/6 and Add.; 28 C/7; 28 C/8)

(3) The Administrative Commission examined item 4.2 at its second meeting. At the end of the debate, in which 13 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve a resolution on this item (28 C/Resolution 35).

Item 4.3 - Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 1996-1997 (28 C/149)

(4) The Administrative Commission considered item 4.3 of the agenda at its fifth, sixth and seventh sessions at the request of the Bureau. The Chairperson of the Executive Board introduced document 28 C/ADM/3 which contained the Executive Board's recommendation taken at its 147th session on the Director-General's proposed provisional budget ceiling of US $518,445,000 for 1996-1997.

(5) The discussion on this item, during which there were 85 interventions, was far-reaching and included observations on many different aspects of the budget. As regards the additional costs resulting from the possible increase of membership of the Executive Board from 51 to 58 as well as any cost which might result from the application of any decision taken by the United Nations General Assembly to increase the salary scales for Professional staff, the majority of delegates were concerned about how these additional costs could be financed in 1996-1997 if the provisional budget ceiling were to be fixed at US $518,445,000 as proposed by the Director-General and the Executive Board. Many of the delegates who spoke stressed the need to adhere strictly to the concept of zero real growth in the budget and to avoid any built-in deficit. There was general agreement that any decision on this matter should in no way affect the integrity of the programme.

(6) The Commission finally decided that the costs resulting from the increase in numbers of Executive Board Members should be absorbed within the budget ceiling.

(7) As far as any cost resulting from the possible increase in staff salaries and allowances is concerned, it was not possible to reach a consensus in the Commission; some members felt that owing to the fact that no precise information was available at the present juncture the matter should be left to the Executive Board to consider at the 149th session. Others felt it was up to the General Conference to give guidance on how such costs should be absorbed, mainly by using Parts I, IV and VII of the budget, as in their opinion in no way should this ceiling be exceeded. Further, it was recalled that this question would be examined again under item 11.2 of the agenda.

(8) At the end of the debate, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve a resolution, on which the delegations of Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland expressed their reservations.

Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/5 and Rev. 1; 28 C/6 and Add.; 28 C/7; 28 C/8)

(9) Under items 4.4, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, and 4.10 of its agenda, the Commission examined part by part and, where necessary, chapter by chapter Parts I, IV, V, VI and VII of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/5, 28 C/5 Rev. 1, and its Appendices).

(10) The Chairperson invited the Commission to make recommendations for approval by the General Conference on those budget provisions which constituted separate appropriation lines and to take note of those estimates for chapters included within an appropriation line. It was understood that the budget estimates so recommended for approval or so noted by the Commission were subject to modifications at the time of the adoption of the Appropriation Resolution, after examination by a joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Item 4.4 - Part I - General Policy and Direction (28 C/5 and Rev. 1; 28 C/6 and Add.; 28 C/7; 28 C/8; 28 C/DR.106 and 28 C/DR.361)

(11) The Administrative Commission examined the different components under this part of the budget,

which constitute five separate appropriation lines, at its third and fourth meetings, in which 38 delegates took the floor.

(12) Under Part I.A - Governing Bodies - Chapter 1 - General Conference - the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $7,356,300 under this chapter subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions to be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

(13) Under Part I.A - Governing Bodies - Chapter 2 - Executive Board - the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $8,143,400 under this chapter, it being understood that the additional cost of increasing the membership of the Executive Board from 51 to 58 estimated at US $395,500 for the operating costs, and US $551,500 for refurbishing the Executive Board room, would be apportioned to the various parts of the budget during the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions within the budgetary ceiling.

(14) Under Part I.B - Direction - Chapter 3 - Directorate - the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $1,631,400 under this chapter subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions to be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

(15) Under Part I.B - Direction - Chapter 4 - Services of the Directorate - the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $19,754,200 under this chapter as a whole, after taking note of the provisions under the subchapters A to H thereof, subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions to be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions. It also recommended that given the importance of effective evaluation of the Organization's activities the resources available for evaluation be strengthened.

(16) The Commission also considered draft resolution 28 C/DR.106 submitted by Australia and New Zealand and recommended that the General Conference approve it (28 C/Resolution 35.1).

(17) The Commission then considered draft resolution 28 C/DR.361 submitted by Australia and New Zealand which had also been submitted to Commission I and recommended that the General Conference approve it (28 C/Resolution 13.1)

(18) Under Part I.C - Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US $1,460,000 under this chapter, subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions to be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Item 4.7 - Part IV - Management and Administrative Services (28 C/5 and Rev. 1; 28 C/6 and Add.; 28 C/7; 28 C/8)

(19) The Administrative Commission examined item 4.7 at its fourth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which three delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the following budget provisions: Chapter 1 - Office of the Assistant Director-General for Management and Administration: $839,600; Chapter 2 - Bureau of the Comptroller: $12,182,100; Chapter 3 - Bureau of Personnel: $15,475,000; Chapter 4 - Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications: $10,289,700; Chapter 5 - General Services Division: $5,450,600.

(20) For Part IV of the budget - Management and Administrative Services - taken as a whole, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve a budget provision of US $44,237,000, subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions to be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Item 4.8 - Part V - Maintenance and Security (28 C/5 and Rev. 1; 28 C/6 and Add.; 28 C/7; 28 C/8)

(21) The Administrative Commission examined item 4.8 at its fourth meeting, and recommended that the General Conference approve a budget provision of US $34,088,000, subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions to be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Item 4.9 - Part VI - Capital Expenditure (28 C/5 and Rev. 1; 28 C/6 and Add.; 28 C/7; 28 C/8)

(22) The Administrative Commission examined item 4.9 at its fourth meeting, and recommended that the General Conference approve a budget provision of US $1,618,900 under Part VI - Capital Expenditure, subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions to be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Item 4.10 - Part VII - Anticipated Cost Increases (28 C/5 and Rev. 1; 28 C/6 and Add.; 28 C/7; 28 C/8)

(23) The Administrative Commission examined item 4.10 at its fourth meeting in which 14 delegates took the floor. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve a budget provision of US $15,704,000 for Part VII - Anticipated Cost Increases, as indicated in document 28 C/5 Rev. 1.

(24) At the end of the debate, the Commission also recommended that in future the Director-General should submit to the session of the Executive Board preceding the General Conference effectively updated estimates in such a way as to reflect any noteworthy variation in costs since the preparatory phase of the Draft Programme and Budget - the C/5 document.

Appendices to document 28 C/5

(25) The Administrative Commission also examined the 28 C/5 Appendices at its fifth, seventh and eighth meetings. A number of Appendices gave rise to lengthy discussions in which 21 delegates took the floor.

(26) The Commission took note of Appendix I, Budget summary by appropriation line for Parts I to VII of the budget for 1996-1997, once it had been confirmed that the budget provision of US $22 million for Part II.C, Participation Programme, was included under the appropriations for Parts II.A, II.B and III.

(27) In considering Appendix II, Budget summary by object-of-expenditure, the Commission took note of the fact that in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 no appropriations for special advisers had been foreseen.

(28) The Commission took note of Appendix VIII and recommended that the following paragraph be incorporated into the resolution: 'In examining Appendix VIII the Commission noted with concern the increase in top-level posts in document 28 C/5. It recommends that, in future, this Appendix provide updated information on the actual situation and on the number of financially vacant posts'.

(29) The Commission took note of Appendix XI, Summary of decentralization - direct and indirect programme costs; staff, after hearing the concern voiced by some delegates with regard to the staff costs/programme costs ratio of some field offices which, they hoped, would be improved once full evaluation of these offices had been completed.

(30) Appendix XII, List of conferences and meetings, gave rise to a debate during which several members of the Commission noted that, in many cases, only one working language was foreseen for category II meetings, instead of the minimum of two required to ensure adequate participation of Member States. The representative of the Director-General explained that it was a question of sector priority, bearing in mind the limited resources at their disposal. However, sectors would be requested to ensure that at least two languages were used for this category of meetings during the next biennium. The Commission took note of Appendix XII and recommended that the following paragraph be incorporated into the resolution: 'Requests that for all category II meetings at least two working languages be used'.

(31) The discussion on Appendix XIV, Evaluation Plan, concerned the apparent lack of evaluation of field offices. The Commission was informed that at the time of preparation of this Appendix neither the framework nor the nature of field office evaluation had been defined but that such evaluation, which began some time ago, would continue and a report thereon would be submitted to the governing bodies. The Commission took note of Appendix XIV and recommended that the following paragraph be included in the resolution: 'Requests that the Evaluation Plan for 1996-1997 include that of the field offices'.

(32) At the end of the debate on Appendices I to XVI, which are an integral part of document 28 C/5, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 35.2).

ITEM 9 - METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

Item 9.1 - Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Information Resources Development Plan (1994-1995) (28 C/46 and Add. and Add. Rev.)

(33) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.1 at its tenth meeting. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 36).

ITEM 10 - FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Item 10.1 - Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 1993, and report by the External Auditor (28 C/57 and Add. and Add. 2)

(34) The Administrative Commission examined item 10.1 at its seventh meeting. At the end of the debate, in which 11 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended to the General Conference the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 23.1).

Item 10.2 - Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1993, and report by the External Auditor (28 C/58)

(35) The Administrative Commission examined item 10.2 at its seventh meeting and recommended, without debate, that the General Conference approve the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 23.2).

Item 10.3 - Financial report and interim financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO as at 31 December 1994 for the financial period ending 31 December 1995 (28 C/59 and Add.)

(36) The Administrative Commission examined item 10.3 at its seventh meeting. Two delegates took the floor. The Commission recommended to the General Conference the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 23.3).

Item 10.4 - Scale of Member States' contributions (28 C/60 and Add.)

(37) The Administrative Commission examined item 10.4 at its seventh meeting. After a clarification by the representative of the Director-General, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 24.1).

Item 10.5 - Currency of Member States' contributions (28 C/61)

(38) The Administrative Commission examined item 10.5 at its seventh meeting, in which one delegate took the floor. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 24.2).

Item 10.6 - Collection of Member States' contributions (28 C/62 and Add., Add.2, Add.3 and Add.4)

(39) The Administrative Commission examined item 10.6 at its eighth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which 27 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolutions (28 C/Resolutions 24.31, 24.32 and 24.33), after which one delegate made a formal statement that he had accepted the resolution for the sake of consensus, but would have voted against the authorization for external borrowing if a vote had been taken.

Item 10.7 - Working Capital Fund: Level and administration (28 C/63 and Add.)

(40) The Administrative Commission examined item 10.7 at its eighth and ninth meetings. At the end of the debate, in which 11 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 25), after which one delegate made a formal statement that he had accepted the resolution for the sake of consensus, but would have voted against the increase in the level of the Working Capital Fund if a vote had been taken.

Item 10.8 - UNESCO Coupons Programme (Facility to assist Member States to acquire the educational and scientific material necessary for technological development) (28 C/64)

(41) The Administrative Commission examined item 10.8 at its ninth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which five delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 26).

Item 10.9 - Proposals by the Executive Board on ways and means of appointing an External Auditor (28 C/65)

(42) The Administrative Commission examined item 10.9 at its eighth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which 19 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 27).

ITEM 11 - STAFF QUESTIONS

Item 11.1 - Staff Regulations and Staff Rules (28 C/68)

(43) The Administrative Commission examined item 11.1 at its tenth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which seven delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 28.1).

Item 11.2 - Staff salaries, allowances and other benefits (28 C/69)

(44) The Administrative Commission examined item 11.2 at its tenth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which 14 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 28.2).

Item 11.3 - Geographical distribution of staff, and implementation of the medium-term overall plan (1990-1995) for the recruitment and renewal of the staff (28 C/70, Parts I and II)

(45) The Administrative Commission examined item 11.3 at its tenth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which 14 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolutions (28 C/Resolutions 29.1 and 29.2).

Item 11.4 - United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: Report by the Director-General (28 C/71)

(46) The Administrative Commission examined item 11.4 at its tenth meeting and decided without debate, to submit the report to the General Conference for information.

Item 11.5 - UNESCO Staff Pension Committee: Election of Member States' representatives for 1996-1997 (28 C/72)

(47) The Administrative Commission examined item 11.5 at its tenth meeting and recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 30).

Item 11.6 - Report by the Director-General on the state of the Medical Benefits Fund, and appointment of Member States' representatives to the Board of Management for 1996-1997 (28 C/73)

(48) The Administrative Commission examined item 11.6 at its tenth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which 11 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 31).

Item 11.7 - Administrative Tribunal: Extension of its period of jurisdiction (28 C/74 and Add.)

(49) This item was presented to the Administrative Commission at its tenth meeting. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the proposed resolution (28 C/Resolution 32).

ITEM 12 - HEADQUARTERS QUESTIONS

Item 12.1 - Mandate of the Headquarters Committee (28 C/77)

Item 12.2 - Report by the Headquarters Committee (28 C/78)

Item 12.3 - Report by the Director-General on recommendations by the Headquarters Committee with substantial financial implications, and report by the Executive Board thereon (28 C/79)

Item 12.4 - Upkeep and renovation of Headquarters buildings: Report by the Director-General and Headquarters Committee on the implementation of the Renovation Plan (28 C/80)

(50) The Administrative Commission examined items 12.1, 12.2, 12.3 and 12.4 jointly at its eleventh meeting. At the end of the debate, in which 19 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolutions (28 C/Resolutions 33 and 34).

III. Report of the joint meeting of the Programme and Administrative Commissions[1]

ITEM 4.11 - ADOPTION OF THE APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR 1996-1997

(1) The joint meeting of the five programme commissions and the Administrative Commission took place at 3 p.m. on 14 November 1995 and was chaired by H.E. Mr A. Prohaska (Austria), Vice-President of the General Conference, on behalf of the Chairpersons of the five programme commissions and the Administrative Commission. Mr J. Porras Zuñiga (Costa Rica) acted as Rapporteur.

(2) The Chairperson opened the meeting and drew delegates' attention to the provisional budget ceiling of $518,445,000 and to adjustments which had been effected within the provisional budget ceiling since the 28 C/5 blue book had been prepared, which concerned: (i) the distribution of the $1.5 million Reserve for Draft Resolutions; (ii) the modifications concerning the change in the lapse factor from 2 per cent to 3 per cent; and (iii) the three alternatives that were proposed for absorbing the additional costs, estimated at $947,000, of increasing the membership of the Executive Board from 51 to 58. He recalled that the purpose of the joint meeting was to examine the Appropriation Resolution for 1996-1997 and to determine the final budget ceiling for 1996-1997, which necessitated a decision being taken on which of the three alternatives to recommend to the General Conference for final adoption.

(3) Nineteen delegates took the floor during the ensuing debate. With regard to the budget ceiling, with the exception of one speaker who stated that his delegation would be making a statement in this regard in the plenary, all delegates voiced their governments' agreement to a final budget ceiling of $518,445,000. As to the choice of alternatives proposed for financing the additional costs stemming from the increased membership of the Executive Board, the majority were in favour of Variant 3, absorption of the amount of $395,500, representing the additional travel and per diem costs, under Parts I, III, IV and V, as they were strongly opposed to reductions in the programme. With regard to the remaining estimated amount of $551,500 for refitting the Executive Board's meeting room, they considered that this should be financed from funds available under the Plan for the Renovation of Headquarters Premises, to which an additional amount of $1.5 million had been credited from the unused balance of funds carried over from 1992-1993, and the Headquarters Utilization Fund. It was agreed that the Secretariat should study this matter with the Headquarters Committee and report thereon to the 149th session of the Executive Board. One delegate stated his government's preference for Variant 1, the absorption of the additional costs under all parts of the budget.

Recommendation

(4) At the end of the debate, the joint meeting recommended that the final appropriation be that indicated under 'Variant 3' of Annex I to document 28 C/PRG/ADM.1 (i.e. in respect to the increased membership of the Executive Board, absorption of $395,500 relating to the additional travel and per diem costs in Parts I, III, IV and V of the budget). The joint meeting further recommended that the General Conference adopt the Appropriation Resolution for 1996-1997, with the addition of the following footnote next to the amount appropriated for the Executive Board:

'The costs relating to the refitting of the Executive Board's meeting room will be financed by the available funds under the Plan for the Renovation of Headquarters Premises and the Headquarters Utilization Fund'.

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its twenty-third plenary meeting, on 15 November 1995.

IV. Reports of the Legal Committee

The Legal Committee elected by acclamation Mr René De Sola (Venezuela) Chairperson, Mr Miguel Ribeiro (Ghana) and Mr Karel Komarek (Czech Republic) Vice-Chairpersons, and Mr Pierre Michel Eisemann (France), Rapporteur.

FIRST REPORT[1]

IMPLEMENTATION OF 27 C/RESOLUTION 43, CONCERNING THE ASSIGNMENT OF THE NEW MEMBER STATES TO ELECTORAL GROUPS, AND DRAFT AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE V, PARAGRAPH 1, OF THE CONSTITUTION: REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Item 9.5 of the agenda
(28 C/50, 28 C/50 Add. and Corr. and 28 C/50 Add.2)

(1) Documents 28 C/50, 28 C/50 Add. and Corr. and 28 C/50 Add.2, prepared in accordance with 27 C/Resolution 43 of the General Conference, set out the recommendations of the Executive Board relating to the increase in the number of seats on the Executive Board, the distribution of seats among electoral groups, the composition of each electoral group and the representation of Member States in the subsidiary organs of UNESCO. These documents also contained a draft resolution submitted by Slovakia and a draft amendment to the Slovak proposal put forward by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(2) The representative of the Director-General informed the Legal Committee of the withdrawal by the Islamic Republic of Iran of its draft amendment.

(3) The Legal Committee looked into the question of the admissibility of the draft amendment to the Constitution submitted by Slovakia. It considered that there was no incompatibility between this draft amendment and the other provisions of the Constitution. While of the opinion that the draft was admissible, the Committee considered that it should restrict itself to presenting the proposed amendments in a form that was suited to their adoption by the General Conference, without prejudging the decision that the Conference might take. The Committee therefore submitted to the General Conference three draft resolutions[2] concerning respectively:

(i) the increase in the number of Members of the Executive Board (draft amendment to Article V, paragraph 1, of the Constitution);

(ii) the distribution of the seats on the Executive Board among the electoral groups and the composition of those groups;

(iii) the representation of Member States in the subsidiary organs of UNESCO.

(4) The Legal Committee did not consider that it should adopt a position on the Slovak proposal that the amendment to Article V, paragraph 1, of the Constitution should take effect at the present session.

(5) The Committee drew the attention of the General Conference to the need to place South Africa and the Marshall Islands in electoral groups.

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its eleventh plenary meeting, on 31 October 1995.
2. The draft resolutions were adopted by the General Conference (28 C/Resolutions 20.2, 20.4 and 22).

SECOND REPORT[1]

DRAFT AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE II, PARAGRAPH 6, AND ARTICLE IX OF THE CONSTITUTION

Item 6.1 of the agenda
(28 C/30)

(1) The Committee considered a draft amendment to Article II, paragraph 6, of the Constitution, relating to withdrawal by Member States, and a draft amendment to Article IX aimed at introducing provisions covering the financial obligations of Member States when they withdraw from the Organization.

(2) These amendments to the Constitution, as drafted by the Legal Committee at the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference, read as follows:

Article II (para. 6)

6. Any Member State or Associate Member of the Organization may withdraw from the Organization by notice addressed to the Director-General. The withdrawal shall take effect 24 months after its notification to the Director-General. No such withdrawal shall affect the financial obligations of the State concerned to the Organization on the date the withdrawal takes effect. Notice of withdrawal by an Associate Member shall be given on its behalf by the Member States or other authority having responsibility for its international relations.

Article IX (new para. 3)

3. The financial period shall be two consecutive calendar years, unless otherwise decided by the General Conference. The financial contribution of each Member State or Associate Member is due for the whole financial period and is payable by calendar year. However, the contribution of a Member State or an Associate Member having exercised its right of withdrawal according to Article II, paragraph 6, shall be calculated, for the year during which the withdrawal takes effect, on a pro rata basis covering the period of its membership in the Organization.

(3) At the twenty-sixth session the Government of Germany argued that it would be more appropriate to define the extent of the financial obligations of Member States withdrawing from the Organization in the Financial Regulations rather than in the Constitution (Article IX, new para. 3).

(4) Since some issues remain unresolved in the proposed amendments, the Committee considered at the twenty-seventh session that the General Conference should be presented with a study on the implementing measures that would have to be taken, in particular should the General Conference decide to amend Article II, paragraph 6, of the Constitution, concerning the withdrawal of Member States from the Organization.

(5) At the present session the Legal Committee examined document 28 C/30 containing the amendments that it had proposed to Article II, paragraph 6, and Article IX of the Constitution at the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference, the above-mentioned amendment submitted by Germany and the alternative wording proposed by the Director-General.

(6) After a lengthy debate, the Legal Committee took the view that the proposed amendment to the Constitution involved new obligations for Member States and that, consequently, under the terms of Article XIII, paragraph 1, it would require subsequent acceptance on the part of two thirds of the Member States before coming into force. One Member expressed the fear that the draft amendment might incite to withdrawals from the Organization.

(7) While recognizing the merits of the proposal by Germany, the Committee thought it preferable to amend Article IX of the Constitution rather than to include new provisions in the Financial Regulations. In fact, only amendments concerning provisions of the same legal nature can enter into force simultaneously. Consequently, the Committee submitted to the General Conference a single and indissociable draft amendment to the Constitution concerning Article II, paragraph 6, and Article IX of the Constitution.

(8) The Committee decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt a draft resolution on this item.[2]

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1. The General Conference took note of this report at its eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.
2. The draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (28 C/Resolution 20.1).

THIRD REPORT[1]

REVISION OF UNESCO's BASIC TEXTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF REMOVING ALL SEXIST LANGUAGE AND TO ENSURE THE USE OF NEUTRAL TERMINOLOGY AND WORDING

Item 6.2 of the agenda
(28 C/31)

(1) The Legal Committee examined document 28 C/31 introducing the report by the Director-General to the Executive Board on the use of neutral terminology and wording in UNESCO's Basic Texts along with 145 EX/Decision 5.7.1 of the Executive Board. This decision requests the Director-General to ensure that in further editions of the Basic Texts the following note is added at the bottom of the last page of the contents:

'None of the terms used in the Basic Texts to designate the person discharging duties or functions is to be interpreted as implying that men and women are not equally eligible to fill any post or seat associated with the discharge of these duties or functions'.

(2) During the discussion, several members regretted that the English version of the footnote was cast in a negative form. It would no doubt have been preferable to write:

'All the terms used in the Basic Texts to designate the person discharging duties or functions are to be interpreted as implying that men and women are equally eligible to fill any post or seat associated with the discharge of these duties and functions'.

(3) The representative of the Director-General said that the Director-General could take the initiative of submitting this linguistic amendment to the Executive Board.

(4) Furthermore, considering that a note could have an interpretative character, one member pointed out that any proposal for the purpose of interpreting the Basic Texts had to be adopted in accordance with the constitutional rules.

(5) The Legal Committee decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt a draft resolution on this item.[2]

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.
2. The draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (28 C/Resolution 20.5).

FOURTH REPORT[1]

SUSPENSION OF ARTICLE 3(1) OF THE STATUTES OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

Item 6.3 of the agenda
(28 C/32)

(1) Document 28 C/32 was presented to the Legal Committee by the representative of the Director-General.

(2) A member pointed out that suspension of Article 3(1) of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, which provided for the convocation of that Committee, was being requested for the second time in a row and it was surely time that the Secretariat concluded as soon as possible its consideration of the introduction of new, more appropriate structures.

(3) The members as a whole expressed their approval of the search for savings underpinning the request for suspension of Article 3(1) of the Committee's Statutes.

(4) Consequently the Committee decided to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt a draft resolution.[2]

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.
2. The draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (28 C/Resolution 2.11).

FIFTH REPORT[1]

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATUTES OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL PROGRAMME, WITH A VIEW TO THE USE OF NEUTRAL TERMINOLOGY AND WORDING

Item 6.4 of the agenda
(28 C/33)

(1) The Committee examined document 28 C/33 relating to the proposed modification of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme. The proposal was submitted following the adoption by the Council, at its eleventh session, of a resolution entitled 'Gender-neutral terminology and wording'. Its object is to modify the Statutes by replacing the word 'Chairman' with the word 'Chairperson'.

(2) The Committee decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt a draft resolution.[2]

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.
2. The draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (28 C/Resolution 2.5).

SIXTH REPORT[1]

INITIAL SPECIAL REPORTS SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES ON THE ACTION TAKEN BY THEM TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Item 7.1 of the agenda
(28 C/34 and Add.)

(1) The Legal Committee examined the initial special reports submitted by Member States on the implementation of the Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-seventh session. Nine countries had submitted their reports within the statutory time-limits.

(2) The Committee took note of those reports while regretting that too few Member States had submitted their reports and expressing its concern in that regard. It was proposed that the General Conference be recommended to defer its report on the action taken by Member States to implement the Recommendation until a larger number of reports had been submitted to it by States. Certain members objected that such a proposal would, in fact, render pointless the procedure for the submission of reports stipulated by the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions, the purpose of which was to encourage Member States to take action on those instruments.

(3) The Legal Committee accordingly decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt a draft resolution.[2]

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.
2. The draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (28 C/Resolution 21).

SEVENTH REPORT[1]

THE QUESTION OF GRANTING 'FUNCTIONAL AUTONOMY' TO THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE

Item 4.5 of the agenda
(28 C/4, 28 C/5, 147 EX/4, 28 C/6 & C/9 Add., and 28 C/DR.366)

(1) At its 147th session, the Executive Board made the following recommendation to the General Conference:

Recommends that:

(a) the World Heritage Centre, an integral part of UNESCO as an administrative unit of the Organization, may be granted, on an experimental basis, certain operational flexibility in administrative and financial terms, in strict compatibility with all the relevant provisions of the World Heritage Convention and of those common to all similar administrative units of UNESCO;

(b) the Legal Committee, at the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference, and the World Heritage Committee be invited to give an opinion on the proposals presented by the Director-General in documents 28 C/4, 28 C/5 and 147 EX/4;

(c) the Director-General submits for approval to the 149th session of the Executive Board a detailed report on the measures that he proposes to implement on a provisional basis, taking duly into account the conclusions of the World Heritage Committee and in the light of the opinion expressed by the Legal Committee;

(d) a distinct budget code guarantee for the World Heritage Centre the funds that were proposed to be made available to it through a financial allocation for direct programme and support costs;

(e) the Director-General be requested to present a report at the 150th session of the Executive Board on the possibility of establishing a financial allocation to cover the costs of functioning of the World Heritage Centre, for which States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, non-members of UNESCO, will be invited through an appropriate mechanism to make a regular contribution;

(f) the Director-General present a report covering the above items, including if necessary, proposals for amending the financial regulations of the World Heritage Fund, to the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference, following its consideration by the Executive Board.

(2) By a note dated 30 October 1995, the Chairperson of Commission IV informed the President of the General Conference that he would ask the General Committee, at its meeting of 31 October 1995, to request the Legal Committee to examine the question of granting 'functional autonomy' to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (28 C/DR.366). After the matter had been duly referred to it by the General Committee, the Legal Committee considered it at its meeting of 2 November 1995 at 10 a.m.

(3) The representative of the Director-General presented the proposal of the Director-General concerning the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (28 C/4 and 28 C/5). He began by recalling that the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted by the General Conference on 16 November 1972 at its seventeenth session, provided that 'the World Heritage Committee shall be assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General of UNESCO' (Article 14, para. 1). The UNESCO World Heritage Centre provided that Secretariat under the Convention. The representative of the Director-General further indicated that the said Centre *was an integral part of the UNESCO Secretariat*. As such, its task was to co-ordinate all UNESCO activities relating to the world heritage, and the Centre worked in close collaboration with the other units of the Secretariat. The proposals of the Director-General were aimed at granting the Centre:

(i) a delegation of authority by the Director-General in respect of certain questions relating to staff, administration and signature;

(ii) an allocation including staff appropriations and basic programme funding.

(4) According to the representative of the Director-General, the purpose of those proposals was to enable the Centre to perform its tasks with greater effectiveness and flexibility. The financial allocation for direct programme and support costs would be managed directly by the Centre in strict accordance with the provisions of the Financial Regulations of the Organization. Furthermore, those proposals were in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention. In that connection, the representative of the Director-General said that a distinction should be made between, on the one hand, the financial allocation granted to the Centre, and on the other, the World Heritage Fund established by the Convention. In view of the objections raised, the proposal concerning the possible transfer of the financial allocation from the regular budget of the Organization to the World Heritage Fund was no longer under consideration by the Director-General. In conclusion, the representative of the Director-General indicated that the proposal of the Director-General was

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

in no way aimed at dissociating the Centre from the Organization's Secretariat.

(5) The Legal Adviser of the Organization recalled that the UNESCO World Heritage Centre was, from a legal and administrative point of view, an integral part of the UNESCO Secretariat. He further remarked that, pursuant to Article 8 of the said Convention of 1972, the World Heritage Committee itself had been established 'within' UNESCO. He added that since the General Conference had adopted the Convention at its seventeenth session, it was not only normal that it should grant financial allocations to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in order to promote the aims of the said Convention, but also that there could be no legal objection thereto.

(6) Querying the nature of the question submitted to the Legal Committee, one member indicated that draft resolution 28 C/DR.366 did not, in itself, pose any legal problem, and that it was for the Committee to respond to the invitation of the Executive Board by giving its opinion on the proposals of the Director-General. The Committee considered that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Board, its role in the present case was to examine the proposals of the Director-General in the light of the relevant provisions of the Convention. Certain members were concerned that the UNESCO World Heritage Centre was sometimes described as being external to UNESCO. Other members spoke in favour of granting limited autonomy, while ensuring financial transparency. One member wondered about the purpose of the Director-General's proposals, in particular his proposal to include in the C/5 document a special financial allocation rather than a distinct budget code, as recommended by the Executive Board. The question was especially relevant in that the representative of the Director-General had indicated on the one hand that what was desired could be achieved through the normal procedures, and on the other hand that the possible transfer of the financial allocation to the World Heritage Fund was no longer under consideration.

(7) Another member was of the view that the proposals of the Director-General were contrary to Article 15 of the Convention. Several members considered that the UNESCO World Heritage Centre should be kept within the Organization, in accordance with the provisions of the 1972 Convention. That being so, any change in the rules governing the operation of the Centre, which was a unit of the UNESCO Secretariat, should comply with the provisions of the Convention, and in particular Article 14, which provided that the World Heritage Committee should be assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General of UNESCO, together with Article 13, paragraph 6, and Article 15, which referred to the World Heritage Fund, and provided, in particular, that it should constitute a trust fund whose resources could be used only as decided by the World Heritage Committee.

(8) In the view of the Legal Committee, there was no legal objection to the proposals of the Director-General as formulated by the representative of the Director-General, provided that they did not, at any time, give rise to a misinterpretation of the relevant provisions of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

EIGHTH REPORT[1]

REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES INVOKING THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE IV.C, PARAGRAPH 8(c), OF THE CONSTITUTION

Item 1.3 of the agenda
(28 C/56 and Add.)

(1) This item, which includes recommendations by the Executive Board to the General Conference concerning the amendment of Rule 79 of the latter's Rules of Procedure, was referred to the Legal Committee.

(2) The Committee examined all the proposals for the amendment of Rule 79 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference contained in document 28 C/56 as amended in document 28 C/56 Add. The proposals by the Executive Board dealt with the conditions of application of Article IV.C, paragraph 8(c), concerning the authorization to vote of States covered by subparagraph (b) of the same paragraph, i.e. States which owe arrears of contributions.

(3) Some members wondered whether the Executive Board's proposals were in conformity with Article IV.C, paragraph 8(b) and (c), of the Constitution. Others considered that Article IV.C, paragraph 8(b) and (c), allowed room for some implementing measures of a regulatory nature. On the whole, the Committee

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.

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considered that the Executive Board's proposals were not contrary to the Constitution.

(4) The Committee considered that granting authorization to vote to a State did not belong to the category of fundamental decisions for the Organization requiring a two-thirds majority. It therefore amended the original proposal along those lines.

(5) After a wide-ranging discussion of the wording of the provisions in question, the Legal Committee recommended that the General Conference adopt a draft resolution on this item.[1]

1. The draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (28 C/Resolution 20.3).

NINTH REPORT[1]

METHODS OF WORK OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE: RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Item 9.2 of the agenda
(28 C/COM.I/DR.3)

(1) The Legal Committee was requested by Commission I to examine 28 C/COM.I/DR.3, regarding item 9.2 of the agenda: 'Methods of work of the General Conference: Recommendations by the Executive Board'. In essence, the draft resolution proposes amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

(2) Several members of the Committee pointed out that discussion of substance came within the purview of Commission I and that the role of the Legal Committee was confined in the case in point to examining whether the proposals contained in this draft resolution were in conformity with UNESCO's constitutional provisions and regulations. In so far as the proposals in question were designed to reduce the number of draft resolutions, one member expressed concern at the limitation this placed on the rights of States to submit draft resolutions. Rather than impose such limits, it would be preferable, in his opinion, to invite Member States themselves to limit the number of draft resolutions they submitted. The same member took the view that the expression 'substantial programme or budget modifications' in Rule 78A, paragraph 1, could lead to difficulties in interpretation.

(3) The Legal Committee considered that 28 C/COM.I/DR.3 raised no particular legal problems. However, it suggested the following amendments:

(i) change the title of Rule 78A to read as follows:

'Amendments concerning the draft programme or affecting the budgetary ceiling';

(ii) make it clear that former Rule 78B is to be deleted and that former Rule 78C becomes new Rule 78B;

(iii) amend the proposed wording of new Rule 88, paragraph 2, to read as follows:

'Unless otherwise required by the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, there is no need to take a vote by secret ballot if the number of candidates is the same as the number of posts to be filled'.

This provision would become paragraph 3 of Rule 87;

(iv) delete Rule 89;

(v) delete the reference to Rule 89 both in Rule 17 of Appendix 1 and in the explanatory note at the beginning of Part II of Appendix 2.

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its eighteenth plenary meeting, on 13 November 1995.